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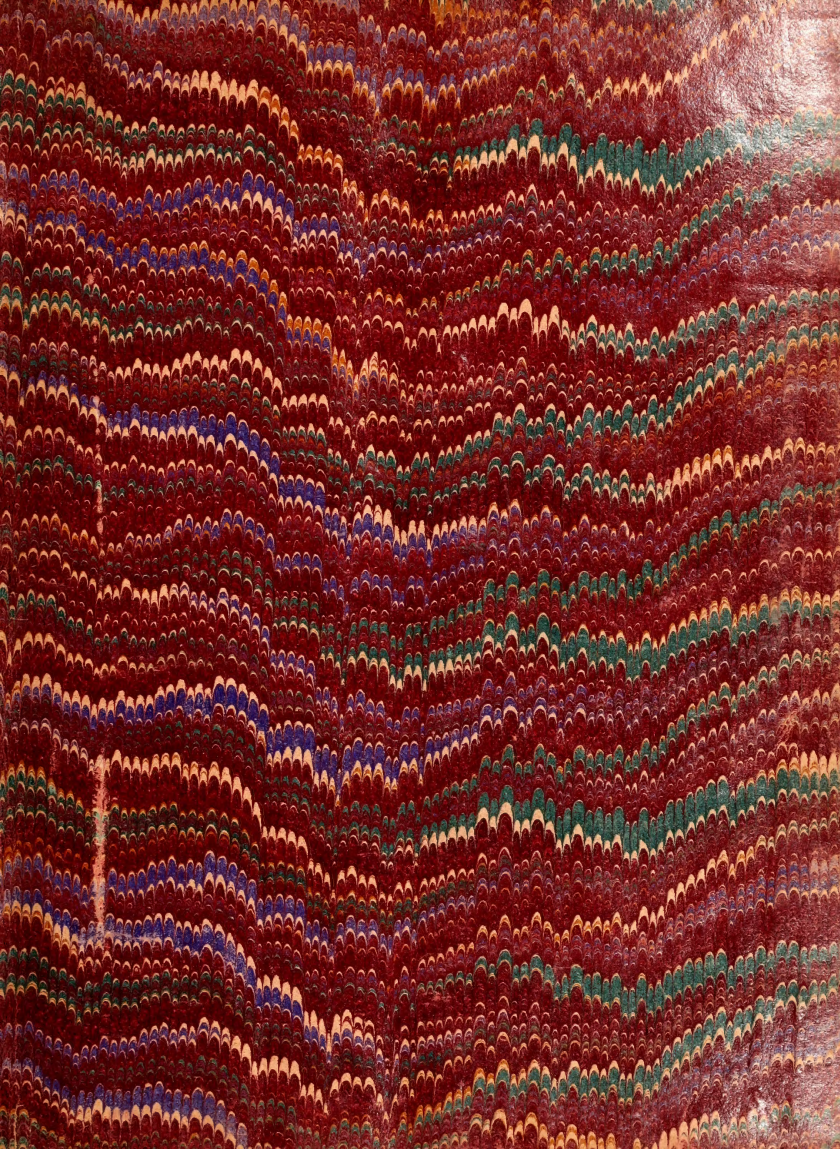

JHU THESIS
Glascock,
Clyde Chew
1900
c.1

The Preterit Tense of the Verb haben in Composition in Middle High German.

A Dissertation

Presented to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

by

Clyde Chew Glasscock

1900

93.467

Introduction.

The following study is devoted principally to the preterit tense of the verb haben in rime-position in Middle High German standing over the period between 1175 and 1300, to which [illegible] added a [illegible] of [illegible] monuments.

It is hoped that the results of the work will be a desirable contribution to Middle High German grammar, and incidentally to Middle High German lexicography. The occurrence and non-occurence of the phenomena herein treated have occasioned much annoyance to editors, and present, in many instances, [illegible]

The character of the material in its present state forbids the establishment of [illegible] but may serve to throw some light on some that have already been proposed by others and furnish data for the correction of a few [illegible]. Nothing will be offered now in explanation of the origin of certain forms discussed: this will be held in reservation until the material has been collected which, it is thought, may show the genesis of some of the most important, e.g.

hele, to which especial attention has been given since it is not improbable that the quality of its stem vowel, ē, is of such a nature as to necessitate the exclusion of the present of helen from rime in some monuments written by poets who either used hele alone, or else gave preference to it. That hele enjoyed wide-spread use is seemed to be trouble since the early manuscripts are full of it outside of rime-position.

It is hardly necessary to state the reason for confining the discussion mainly to phenomena in rime, because words in other positions were far more at the mercy of copyists. It is not possible however to ignore the usage of a particular form as regards frequency of occurrence, since hele is found [illegible] times as often as helen.

A preliminary caution has been adopted in taking examples from the text of the 3rd person in the indicative mood, and of the present of helen as indicative of the form to be used with the pronoun is singular or plural in the 3rd. person. Ne hele: hele

it is to be understood that *hete* is in the indicative mood, 3rd. person sg., and is an auxiliary of tense. *indic?* and *subj?* -mean that the mood is [illegible] that the verb is used indefinitely in the sense of *to have*, *hold* etc, and that it does not accompany the perfect participle when the latter is not adjectival, i.e. [illegible].

Genesis Zwischenspiel ... zu Haupt's [illegible]

75–192 (1880). 3548 lines.

Machmête dat. sg. : hête indep. 633

Stete (= ms. haete) : staete noun, dat. sg. 1891

heter (= hête er) indep. : Pêter 3049

Haupt writes haete in 1337 and properly so, I think. The rime of the poem is very pure (see Haupt, p. 76), and does not admit hete : staete. If this be true, it is to be noted that the preterit of haben in the indic. sg. is changed twice in so short a work:

hete 1–1000

haete 1000–2200

hête 3000 —

Aside from the fact that Machmete usually, if not always, rimes ê (Haupt, p. 47, 150, 159), it seems more probable that hete (633) has also ê since stete ê : stat occurs five times in rime but only with tete (tuon) (213, 899, 1381, 1823, 2139), nie dete : stete would be expected to occur if hete has ê as stem-vowel.

1) See Paul, Mhd. Gramm. § 127, Anm. 1.

Productions of Hartmann von Aue, a Swabian, 1191 – 1204.

Erec ed. M. Haupt, 2. Auflage, Leipzig 1871.

10133 lines

hâte indep. : drâte adv. 154

drâte adv. : hâte 1498

hâte indep. : drâte adv. 2546

drâte adv. : hâte 2686

hâte : drâte adv. 4320

hâte indep. : drâte adv. 4724

hâte : drâte adv. 4892

hâte : râte < rât, dat. sg. 6744

drâte adv. : hâte indep. 6852

hâte indep : drâte adv. 7438

[illegible] hâten indep. 366

hâten : râten < treten 914

hâten : kemenâten acc. sg. 3948

gebâten < gebiten : hâten indep. 8252

See Meinhold: Mhd Gramm. § 432

berâten part. pret. : hâten 7040

haete < tuon subj. : haete indep. 1472

haete indic ? : unstaete adj. 4142. Subj.

gewaete acc. sg. neut. : haete indic ? 3056 Ind.

Subj. haete subj. indep : waete < wât, dat. sg. 358.

haete subj. indep. : staete adj. 926

haete subj : taete < tuon subj 2002

getaete < tuon subj. : haete subj. 3254.

taete < tuon subj : haete subj. 6014

haete indep. subj. : staete adj. 7378.

haete subj. : waete < wât, dat. sg. 8072

haete subj . staete adj . 10

getaete subj : taete subj. 1997.

haete subj . Et cête [illegible] 2704

taete < [illegible] subj. indep. : tuetent < tun. pl. subj. 52

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1 See Paul Mhd. Gram. §155, Anm. 3

Erstes Büchlein

ed. M. Haupt, besorgt von E. Martin, 2. Aufl., Leipzig, 1881. 914 lines

haete 1. pers. sg., subj., indep. : unstarke adj. 529.

haete 1. pers. sg., subj., indep. : unstarke adj.

starke adj. : *haete* (1 pers. sg.) subj. indep. 879.

staete noun, nom. sg. : *haete* subj., indep. 1311

haete 1. pers. sg., subj.? : *baete* < *bitan*, subj. 405

haete subj., indep. : *taete* < *tuon*, subj. 1854.

The only form of the preterit of *haben* appearing in rime position in Erstes Büchlein is *haete*, six times, always subjunctive.

Armer Heinrich .. [illegible] 1520 lines

hâte . gedrâte rdv 1237
hâte gedrâte rdv 1383

hâten indefs : berâten perf. part. 1401.

Zweites Büchlein [1] Haupt - Martina 2 Aufl. Leipzig 1881. 826 lines.

Iwein ed. E. Henrici. Halle 1891. 8166 lines.
Iwein was completed before 202 ...

haete subj. indefs. : taete < tuon, subj. 4081
taete < tuon, subj. : haete subj. indefs. 7885

[1] Cf. Heinzel, Die sogenannte I. Büchlein und Hartmanns Werke in der Festgabe für Richard Heinzel, Halle, 1898, p. 1-50 rejects d. Büchlein as a Hartmann production and gives Hartmann's works chronologically thus: 1. Büchl. und Lied, Er. Greg. u. Steine d. Dos, 68-73.

In Trec, which has an stent of 10135 lines *hâte* occurs 10 times somewhat regularly distributed (154, 1499, 2540, 2687, 4320, 4724, 4896, 6744, 6883, 7438). There are, however, some rather large gaps, which may be accidental, the most noticeable being at the end, 2697 lines in length (7438 – 10135). The plural *hâten* occurs 5 times (367, 414, 3944, 5253, 7041). A regular distribution of the plural is not to be expected since the plural occurs, in general, so much more rarely than the singular. *Haete* occurs — times 3 times in the indicative (1473, 4142, ~~7378~~, ~~8802~~ 3056(?)), 4 times in the subjunctive (358, 926, 2062, 3255, 6015, 7378, 8072, 8802, 8991(?)). *haete*, 6788 is doubtful. The subjunctive, 2. person plural is to be noted 4524 (*haetent* : *taetent*).

Erstes Büchlein, having an stent of 1914 lines, has 6 examples of *haete*, all subjunctive (405? 529, 880, 1312, 1449, 1884). That *hâte* does not appear is not to be considered owing to the shortness of the poem, so to be put

Le Paul, Mhd. Gram. § 155, Anm. 3.

that there is only one complete rhyming in -âte (90:).

The only rime-facilities for the preterit of haben, excepting those in -aete, are erbeten : geweten 907, gêt : stêt 95, verstêt : ergêt 1579.

Gregorius, 4004 lines in stent has hâte 5 times (2099, 2457, 2496, 3307, 3412); hâten, twice (2253, 3198); haete, 7 times, all being subjunctive (1282, 499, 1512, 1902?, 2579?, 3689, 3913?). haete in the indicative does not occur, perhaps.

[illegible] 5 times has hâte twice (1345), and the plural once 1401). There is no instance of the subjunctive, or of haete in the indicative.

Wolfs Zuchtlein [illegible] lines a form of the plural of haben in rime. The only rime-facilities noted for the preterit of haben are: hete : tete 91, 53.

Iwein, the last work of Hartman von Aue, having [illegible]

lines is remarkable in showing in rime only 2 examples of the preterit of haben both being in the subjunctive (Iwein 4081, 7886).

B. J. Vos in The Diction and Rime-Technic of Hartmann von Aue, London 1896 p. 50, first called attention to the main facts relative to the usage of the preterit of haben in rime in the works of Hartmann von Aue. The material to be found in Erec, Armer Heinrich, Gregorius and Iwein has been treated at some length by K. Zwierzina in Beobachtungen zum Reimgebrauch Hartmanns und Wolframs Zfp. 49/500 in Abhandlungen zur Germanischen Philologie. Festgabe für R. Heinzel (1898) [illegible] says:

[illegible] haben. hâte ist Hartmanns Form. Bedenken wir nun, dass Wolfram z.B. und seine Landsleute beim Anhören des Erec, und Wolfram hat ihn angehört, jeder Reim von hâte auf drâte, râte u.s.w. stören musste, und wir werden begreifen warum Hartmann diesen Reim später mied. Lachmann bemerkt zu Iwein 602

Es ist zwar ganz sicher dass Hartmann ausser dem Reim mit der Formen hête und hâten bedient aber ebenso sicher, dass er hâte und hâten auch noch sprach, nachdem er sie im Reime aufgegeben hatte[1]. Bei Hartmann sehen wir also viel deutlicher was wir oben für Wolfram ausführten. Die grosse Zahl der Reime mit hâte und hâten in Erec Gregorius und a. Heinrich machen es hier sicher, dass der Dichter diese Formen kennt und auch zu reimen befugt heit hat, das Fehlen von hâte und hâten im Iw. beweist wiederum, dass er solche ihm geläufige und im Reime verwendbare Formen unter Umständen zu reimen meidet. Darnach hat Henrici z. B. Unrecht, wenn er daraus, dass [illegible] hêt im Reime gänzlich fehlt den Schluss zieht [illegible] dass Hartmann [illegible] den Reime unmöglichen Form zu thun haben, und das durchgehende het des Hs B des Iw. für hêt, die Form des Wigalois hält[1]. Auf hêt stand Hartmann, der nie

[1] Henrici zu Iw. 51 seiner Ausgabe

gêt und stêt reimt kein Reim zur Verfügung; aber selbst die Hs. B meinte wol nicht hêt sondern hete, da sie ja das e im Auslaut nach dem t kurzer Stammsilben hier stets unterdrückt und z. B. ausnahmslos [illegible] Dw. 330 und Afdt 22, 190, und hêt bei einem Schwaben oder Alemannen ist m. W. unerhört[2]. Der Unterschied zwischen hete und hâte bei Hartmann ist nur der, dass er für hete schon im Er. auf dem Standpunkt stand, den er im Dw. auch für hâte einnahm: dem Standpunkt nämlich unsichere und zweifelhafte Formen, Formen von denen er wusste, dass ihre Geltung dialektisch begrenzt war, im Reime zu meiden. Welchem Deutschen, der damals über die Grenzen noch nur seiner engeren Heimat hinauskam, wollt

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Compare Linnows, Erstes Büchlein 49: stêt : ê, 1879, verstêt : erhêt, Dwein 1035 (gêt : stêt), 2111 (Vriênes : verstênes; ich verstehe es)

True? Compare Servatius 3049 (hêten : Pêter); Urstende fr. 125, 1 12 (Erzbischoten : hêten), Marienpassie 533 hêt : stêt, 113 Erzbischoten hêten; Martina 178, 101 (stêt : hêt); Silvest II 99, 77; 201, 77; 209, 51; 239, 39)

Those have been marked by [illegible]

ein Dichter, der damals die Werke anderer las und seine eigenen im Munde anderer hörte, konnte es verborgen bleiben, dass hier seine Formen nicht die Formen aller waren, seine Reime nicht die Reime der andern, dass sie fremden Ohren wild und unrichtig erscheinen mussten. hier, bei einem Wort, das in der gesprochenen Rede in jedem Satz und im Gedicht in jedem Vers wiederkehrt. Ich halte also Lachmanns Ansicht im ganzen für richtig: Hartmann sprach allzeit hete und hâte. Schon zur Zeit, als er den Er schrieb, enthielt er sich der Form hete im Reime weil er diese Form für nicht 'richtig' oder sagen wir für nicht 'acceptiert' hielt — das war sein ganz persönliches Urteil, wir brauchen nicht zu fragen: von welchem Forum nicht 'acceptiert'? —, im Dw. warf er dann hete auch die Form hâte nach, die er bis dahin aus nicht zu kontrollierenden Gründen für 'richtiger', allgemeiner, für 'anerkannt' gehalten hatte. Das sehen wir doch deutlich geschehen, dass er hâte, eine Form, die er kennt, die er reimt

und [illegible] er zu einem [illegible] Gedicht von mehr als 8000 Versen plötzlich nicht mehr reimt. Eine Form des Praet von hân musste er aber gebrauchen, er konnte keine so Verse machen ohne sie, und so ist die Vermeidung von hete sowohl als hâte in den Reimen des Iw. ein schlagendes Beispiel dafür dass der Dichter zweifelhafte, aber [illegible] Formen aus der Reimstellung verbannte sie für das Innere des Verses reservierte und es dem Leser überliess, die Form zu sprechen, denn Schreiber, die Form zu schreiben, die ihm genehm war. Sowohl hete als hâte hatten bei Hartmann zahlreiche Reimgelegenheiten. Sprach er hête was, da er hête reimt für diese Endsylbenform wohl das wahrscheinlichste ist, so bot sich ihm hete (thatsächlich von Hartmann gereimt: Er. 990, 1062, 3574, 5016, 5562, 5700, 5908, 9908. Greg. 721. 733. 995. 2055. 2667. 3161. 3473. a. Heinr. 275. 487. 1307. 1333. Iw. 1459. 2014. 2483. 2739. 3085. 5113. 5151. 5201. 5820. 6124

4775. 5385. 5689. 5811. 6661. 7895. 8033), gebete (Greg. 721. 1747. 2149. 2991. Iw. 409. 5157. 5885. 8023); miete (Er. 420). tete (Er. 426. 490. 1062. 3574. 5016. 5262. 5700. 5908. 9908. Greg. 721. 733. 995. 1747. 2055. 2149. 2667. 2991. 3[illegible]. 3[illegible]. [illegible]. 4[illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible]. [

ihm ja nur deshalb gänzlich im Reime fehlen, weil sonst kein darauf reimendes Wort existiert.[1] Für hâte ; hâten und den entsprechenden Conj. haete, haeten liegen die Verhältnisse folgendermassen: hâte und hâten reimt im Er. 15 mal (154 etc.), im Greg. 7 mal (1927 etc), im a. Heinr. 3 mal, im Iw. nie; haete und haetet (haeten fehlt wohl nur zufällig) im 1. Büchl. 6 mal, im Erec 14 mal, im Greg. 7 mal, im a. Heinr. fehlt es, im Iw. 2 mal.[2] Sie zu hâte und hâten im Iw. die Reimwörter nicht gefehlt hätten, bemerkten schon Henrici und Vos: wir finden drâte (2131. 3431. 5605. 5805. 7075. 7827) ; remenâte (5605) ; remenâten (5211) ; râte (2131. 2153. 3431. 6155. 7827) ; hûsrâte (6541) ;

1) Ihe may not so lightly be done, the [illegible] Hartmann using either since the plural of stat is very rare as compared with the genitive and dative singular which are well represented by the form stat, and hence Hartmann may have felt that stat without Umlaut was better for rime. For stat genitive and dative singulars in rime, compare Erec [illegible] 3400 . 5033 . 5928 . 6037 . 6425 . 6802 . 7540 . 7712 . 8080 . 10074 [illegible] 3794. Erstes Büchlein 1469. Iwein 1056 . 2347 . 2612 . 6047 . 5778 . 7160. So Zwierzina, Zeitschr. f. d. A. 44, 170.

2) Zwierzina has erred in classing all examples of haete and haetet as subjunctives.

; hâten (2399. 4135. 4591. 6859. 7125); trâten (7128)
. uf geriten 349. 2211 3223. ; Part. verrâten 4135
5941 unberâten

feststatiert, dass auch haete für unbetes aus der d.v. zwei Beispiele liefert, vom Dichter im Dw. gemieden und nicht etwa im Gegensatz zu hâte anstandslos gebraucht wurde, da dann die Reime zahlreicher sein müssten. Das ist leicht zu vereinfachen. Im Er. sind unter 27 Reimpaaren auf -aete 13 mit haete gebildet, im Greg. unter 17 deren 7, also immer nahezu die Hälfte, im 1. Büchl. gar 6 unter 8, im Dw. aber nur 2 unter 12! Die beiden haete sind also als Rückfälle in die alte Manier zu betrachten, einer davon fällt auf Vers 7855, also in die Schlusspartie des Gedichtes! S. Zwierzina. Wir sehen nämlich, wie wir unseren Augen trauen müssen, im Reime aufgeben, die die seine war. Die 'seine', was auch Henrici einwenden mag; denn sie 'litterarische' Reime auf hâte, dem kein einziger unlitterarischer gegenüber stünde, möge Hartmann zutrauen, wer Lust dazu hat. Ich nicht."

Tristan und Isolde by Gottfried von Strassburg

[illegible] edited [illegible] Strassburg, about 1220 [illegible]

[illegible] following editions [illegible] cited, which will be referred to by the name of the editor: F. von Groote Berlin, 1821; F. von der Hagen, Breslau, 1823; H. F. Massmann, Leipzig, 1843; K. Goedeke, Berlin and Stuttgart 1883 (in Deutsche Dichtungen des Mittelalters [illegible] Dichter des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts, 3. Auflage, Leipzig, 1840, in Deutsche Classiker des Mittelalters VII, VIII). Verses are cited by the numbering as given by Bechstein, and his orthography is followed though a few changes are thought needful: these will be indicated in curves ( ), or footnotes >

waete < wât dat. sg.	:	haete	603
staete dat. sg. neut.	:	haete	1649
getraete < treten, subj.	:	haete	2053
staete, neut. dat. sg.	:	haeti indefs.	2155
baete < biten, subj.	:	haete indefs.	2179
waete < wât dat. sg.	:	haete	4063
geraete, dat. sg. neut.	:	haeti indefs.	5113
staete, dat. sg. neut.	:	haete	5045

Floraete[3] nom. sg.	:	haete indefs	5865
staete adj	:	haete indefs	07/7
staete adj	:	haete indefs.	11759
staete adj	:	haete	12941
haete indefs	:	unstaete < unstât, dat. sg.	14231
haete indefs	:	morstaete < morstât, gen. pl.	14703
haete	:	unstaete < unstât, acc. pl.	15245
waete < wât, dat. sg.	:	haete	15565
haete indic ?	:	waete < wât, dat. sg.	15649
staete adj.	:	haete indefs.	16527
Floraete nom. sg.	:	haete indefs.	18623
Floraete nom. sg.	:	haete	18664

getraeten < treten, subj	:	haeten	7373
morbraeten < morbrât, nom. pl.	:	haeten	8749.

[2]

staete adj.	:	haete subj	1941
geraete dat. sg. neut.	:	haete 1 pers. sg. subj., indefs.	4601
[illegible]	:	[illegible]	[illegible]
staete adv.	:	haete subj., 1 pers. sg., indefs.	05/7

Omitted by Zwierzina, p. 492, foot-note 1

unstaete adj. : haete subj. 445 : omitted by Zwierzina

[illegible] Der Floraet see p. 10

staete acc. sg. neut.	:	haete 1 pers. sg., subj., indep.	8439
haete subj.	:	staete adj.	11377
haete subj., indep.	:	untaete < untât dat. sg.	13725
taete < tât, gen. sg.	:	haete subj., indep.	16085
haete subj.	:	untaete < untât, gen. sg.	17009
haete subj.? indep.	:	machaete adj.	18939
haete subj.	:	staete adj.	913

habun and tuon in the future tense are found mixed as follows:

taete indic.?	.	haete indep.	721
aete indic.	.	taete subj.	83
getaete indic. or subj.	:	haete indic.? indep.	1097
haete indep.	:	getaete subj.?	1787
getaete subj. or indic.	.	taete	7825
haete indep.	:	getaete subj.	9143
haete indep.	:	taete subj.	10247
haete indep.	:	taete indic.?	12517
haete indep.	:	taete	13619
haete indep.	.	taete subj. or indic.	18984
taete	:	haete	1045

haete indefc. : missetaete indic. subj. 17759

[illegible] taeten subj. [illegible]

haeten indefc. : getaeten 3961

haeten indic.? : taeten subj. 12859

[illegible] taeten subj. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] haete [illegible] 5753

taete subj. : haete subj. 5121

haete subj., indefc. : taete subj. 5913

haete subj., indefc : taete subj. 7687

haete subj., indefc : taete subj. 7943

[illegible] [illegible] : [illegible] 9157

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

haete subj. indefc. taete subj. 12709

haete subj. indefc : getaete subj. 13619

haete subj.? : taete subj. 13597
haete subj. : taete subj. 13997
haete subj. indefc taete subj 14883

getaete subj. : haete subj., indefc. 15381

getaete subj. : haete [illegible] 15507

haete subj. indep.: haete subj. 17869. taete subj.: haete subj. indep. 17943

taete subj.: haete subj. indep. 18247. haete subj.: taete subj.? 18761

pl. taeten subj.: haeten subj.? 3321. taeten subj.: haeten subj. indep. 18107

taetet 2. pers. pl., subj., indep.: taetet 2. pers. pl., subj. 14799

tetete

The preterit tense of the verb haben occurs 72 times in rime-position in Iwein. Of the 72, about 38 are indicative, and about 34, subjunctive. On 37 of the examples the stem-vowel is shown to be ae by the word with which haeten is joined in rime. On 35 of the 72 passages, haetene [illegible] the preterit tense of tuon, which is variable in form, to a certain extent, as that of the verb haben. In the 1st. and 3rd. persons singular tete is more usual for the indicative, and tæten for the plural. taete is more regularly employed in the subjunctive, but also tete occurs as subjunctive and taete as indicative. (see Paul, Mhd. Gram. p. 75; Weinhold, Mhd. Gram. § 362.)

Since the futurit of haben may be hete or huete and since the futurit of tuon may be tete or tuete, apart from consideration of syntax, usage and manuscripts, it is impossible to decide what is the correct spelling when the two verbs are associated in rime, as it happens 35 times in this poem

The most important articles to which access has been had relative to the manuscripts of Tristan are

Die Handschriften des Tristan und Bedeutung für die Kritik, von Theodor von Hagen in Bartsch's Germanistische Studien, erster Band, Wien, 1872, pp. 31-80;

Zur Kritik und Erklärung von Gottfrieds Tristan in Haupt's Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, Germania XVII, pp. 385-407. The various editors, more particularly Massmann and v. Groote, but perhaps the statements of the two are only to be accepted when agreeing with the results of more recent enquiry. The best of the manuscripts is the Heidelberger ms. (H) of the 13th. century, forming the basis for Groote's edition and Hagen's. It is in the main free from dialectic forms

and metre

traces, but is from an Alemannic source. The Münchener ms. (M) is the oldest according to Massmann p. 591, and may belong to the first half of the 13th century; but its text is much changed and shortened. The Wiener ms. (W) has been placed in the 13th century by Massmann p. 541, (see also Groote p. LXIII). The Florentiner ms. (F) is from the beginning of the 14th century and was made by a copyist who used Alemannic dialect (Th. v. Hagen, p. 31). The Berlin-Blankenheim ms. (B) is of the 14th century in Lower Rhine dialect (Th. v. Hagen p. 32). The Cotton ms. (C) in Lower Rhine dialect is of a later date (Th. v. Hagen, p. 36) of the 15th century according to Massmann p. 541. Mss. d S in Th. v. Hagen p. 35 is late and partly a copy of M and F, and in Lower Rhine dialect (Th. v. Hagen, p. 41). There are valuable fragmentary manuscripts which would no doubt throw light upon some passages; but their readings do not appear in the critical apparatus of Groote and Massmann. One [illegible] the Zwicker-vision Cruchstück with [illegible] Lachmann [illegible]

Germania xxix by Baechtold. In this fragment ę is found for ae in nine. Gelther pxix says that none of the manuscripts go back to the original, and that consequently none can lay claim to particular authority. This statement is made in the light of researches by Th. v. Hagen and Paul who differ widely in some respects as to the relationships of the manuscripts. Paul upholds the opinion that, in certain cases even where all the manuscripts coincide, the text which they furnish is corrupt (Grd. p. 398). This is important, if true, and one is to look farther than the manuscripts in [illegible] the spelling of the text: [illegible] and [illegible]. The editors do not agree at all in this matter, and unfortunately there is no recent edition with complete critical apparatus. Zechmeister gives [illegible] and says (p xlvii) that he has taken as the basis for his text the best manuscript (H) and the oldest (M). Gelther has [illegible] 22 times < but this is rather too liberal a number.) Gelther follows no one manuscript, since he says none go back to the original. His method

to divide the manuscripts into 3 groups, preferring the reading of two of these over against the 3rd as for example FHM1 oder FM01 gegen F10 resp. HM verdient meistens den Vorzug" (Gwether, p. 11). Gwether gives no critical apparatus, nor does Hagen who has written Swete: tete 15 times, which is, perhaps, nearer the correct number than any of the editors have come. Nothing has been found in Hagens introduction relative to his method of handling the manuscripts. He mentions [illegible] but thinks them more [illegible] Ebert closely. E. von Groote is quite different from Bechstein in that he writes e instead of æ in the present of haben and laden. This is probably rendered in the majority of the samples. Groote states (p. LXIV) that he follows the Heidelberger ms. with as few changes as possible, and that he did not have access to the Wiener and Florentiner mss., very important mss., which he thought that the Wiener was even better than the Heidelberger. Groote's critical apparatus may be [illegible] with safety perhaps only for the readings

of it. Nothing is given from H and only what was considered most important in F. Goode (p. Lxvi) Readings from [illegible] are given but are omitted by Harrmann in Harrmann p. 392 [illegible] is deficient, since he avowedly only records such variants as seem most noteworthy; and as it is apparent that, in many instances he has failed to note the variants in the matter of spelling the preterit of tiuon and liuben the value of his apparatus is much restricted in this wise. He confines himself to the readings of M, H, W, F, and, like Bechstein, wrote -ueten in every case [illegible] it always, [illegible] following probably [illegible] to be 3 times. Therefore one is justified in assuming that Harrmanns apparatus is very deficient in the variants of the preterit of liuben since only a few are given. It would seem that there was no agreement among the best mss. in the method of spelling such as to warrant [illegible] asserting that only -ueten is to be accepted. It is not to be forgotten that

Trautis text is followed after H one of the best of the manuscripts, and that it always has -clegn instead of -aclegn. Jos. so called attention to the 22 instances of lete to be found in Lachmann's edition. Wienziers, p. 449, foot-note 2 denies the existence of a single instance of lete in rime in Tristan." It is impossible with the material at hand to decide the matter satisfactorily. The manuscripts do not go back to the original and it was very easy for copyists to change lete: taete into taete: taete or vice versa, each having been used for the indicative or subjunctive with the exception that lete was more usually indicative and taete was regularly subjunctive unless it was 2. pers. sg. This rule holds good in Tristan if examples of lete: lete or taete: taete being eliminated from consideration, and owing to the fact that lete occurs so often in Tristan in rime associated with other words than the preterit of haben, there is afforded an opportunity for applying a syntactical test which may have value. taete is f

1) see also Bechstein, note to line 329

in rime as shown by the words with which it is joined 6 times with *taeten*" subj. < *biten* (3609, 10521, 14549, 14835, 14991, 12443) and once with *spaete* . 3057) In every case the mood of *taete* is subjunctive and unquestionably so. In undeniable *ete*-rimes other than with the present of *haben*, *tete* occurs 35 times (525. 707. [illegible] 695. 3405. 3507. 3949. 4543. 5045. 5845. 6277. 8119. 8165. 11223. 13203. 14339. 18105. 19117. 19273. 1081. 14655. 2275. 7427. 7529. 7837. 8049. 14019.). There can be no doubt whatever that *tete* is indicative 35 times in the 35. In 4 cases of the remaining 5, *tete* follows the indefinite or generic relative *swaz* and there is no reason for supposing that the mood is subjunctive (cf. Bock pp 35-36, Cutting pp. 20-21, Göhl p. 81, Paul, Mhd Gram. § 366). The passages are: 14339. 2277. 7529. 8049. One example (14189) deserves more attention

[illegible] *taete* [illegible] *tete* [illegible]

" ich haete lange mîne bete, 14189

wan daz ich ez ungerne tete, 14190

hier umbe gerne an iuch gewant; = 14191

I would have liked to ask you for this long ago, except that (= only that) I was unwilling to do it". Line 14190 introduces a statement as a fact an exception as a reality. wan in itself seems to supply the protasis for the unreal condition, and might be translated: 'if it had not been that'. Formerly, when this passage was discussed, it seemed that the subjunctive was also possible in line 14190, but not now after scanning other unreal conditional sentences in which an exception is joined with wan daz. In Tristan a few such examples have been obtained by consulting Groote's dictionary under wan, p. 500: wan daz in got half ûz der nôt, sone kunde er niemer sîn genesen (Trist. v. 1226-1227). half is indicative. The same sentence is quoted and translated by Paul, Mhd Gram, p. 151. Compare Tristan 6507 - 6509 daz wasse sagebære wan daz ab ich ez niht lougen wil), 7804-7807, möhte' ez an dînem staten gesîn, wan daz du ab ales wibes list. als ez ein wunder an dir ist, so bœrte ez dir

[illegible] ἐάν τις [illegible] ἐὰν μὴ [illegible] ἐὰν μὴ ἔχῃ [illegible] ἐὰν μὴ ἔχωσιν, ἐὰν μὴ ἔχωσι γένεσιν commit Buchstens note ... change of mood in unreal conditional sentences containing ἐὰν μὴ see Cutting § 76 (Exc 693 and 748). Göhl §§ 324-33 [illegible] cases to conditional sentences with different mood in the principal and subordinate sentences. Paul who Gram. § 360 Anm. 1 and 2 speaks of the indicative mood in the protasis and apodosis of unreal conditional sentences. But it is not to be supposed that Luke 17,10 is one of the exceptional instances of the indicative in the protasis of an unreal condition. It is by no means so in the cases [illegible] ἐὰν μὴ [illegible] the place of a protasis in a certain measure or rather, if it suggests one, yet it is not the sort of a protasis in which the same mood as that in the apodosis is required or indeed admissible. A complete collection of all the examples of unreal conditional sentences containing ἐὰν μὴ omitting a real exception [illegible] ἐὰν μὴ [illegible] this point bearing question. Besides it seems

utterly out of keeping with the context to translate 14190 thus :- Except that I would have him unwilling to do it Such a translation conveys a meaning quite contrary to that which Gottfried intended. Compare the following English sentences :- I would have asked you for this but I was unwilling to do so and I would have asked you, but I would have been unwilling to do so and it will readily be seen that the latter sentence would be incorrect under certain conditions [illegible], the connection and dependence of its clause, and unless the subjunctive is again required because of the nature of the exception the indicative is the proper mood as is the case in 14190. Groote was not far [illegible] correct idea of it [illegible] putting it in parentheses as a parenthetical remark (Groote, line 14199) and his translation in the note on page 425 :- Doch konnte ich mich schwer dazu entschliessen" is quite in harmony with the one which has been proposed.

After what has been said relative to taete (tete) in rime position in all instances where it is not associated with the [illegible] before the conclusion to be drawn is that taete is the proper form for the subjunctive, and tete for the indicative provided that metrical demands are not contravened. Accepting this norm as inviolable, as it seems in Tristan, a valuable test may have been obtained to apply to tete : taete in association with haete (hete?) in rime-position. A more important part of the subject may now be approached, viz., the attempt to show the possibility of a few examples of hete : tete in Tristan. This may be done where tete may be in the indicative mood when the line can be read with 4 stresses.

"ich wurde ir aller maere wol
Blanscheflûr diu guote,
wan si in mich ie ir muote
swaz ir deheinu taete
ze hôhem werde haete";

Now the good Blanscheflur attended well to what all said, but she esteemed (or, would have esteemed) him highly in her own heart whatever more he did (or might have done).

The nature of the context preceding the quotation makes it probable that taete is to be translated tät [illegible] In addition, swaz is usually followed by the indicative mood. See Bock pp. 35-36, Gold p. 51-52, Cutting pp. 20-21-22. Paul § 306 differs somewhat in giving equal prominence to the subjunctive after generic relatives. "Der conj. steht neben dem ind. in verallgemeinernden Relativsätzen". Cutting [illegible] the subjunctive may be employed to emphasize the idea [illegible] to [illegible]

the subjunctive might be thought proper in v. 721. Massmann, in the critical apparatus p 595, col. 2, lines 3 and 4, says that all the manuscripts give *tete*, manuscript M has *taete*, while H, W and F have *tete*. Groote, Hagen and Golther have *tete : hete*, but Massmann and Bechstein, *taete : taete*. At all events the possibility of *tete : hete* must not be denied. If coincidence on the part of the mss. in writing *hete* be received as compelling that spelling, and, if in spite of that form, it be insisted that in the present instance, the subjunctive is the mood of *tete*, then it would have to be conceded that Gottfried also employed *tete* in the subjunctive, a concession which is contrary to results previously obtained. There is one way of avoiding the difficulty; viz, if it were possible for Gottfried to have written *tête : hête*. Gottfried's home may not have been far from Middle German territory where *ê* = *ae* was common. Some of the best Tristan-manuscripts seem to have *e* for *ae*. Lines 721 and 722 have 3 verbs hence *taete : taete* is required by the meter.

end words in the question

in which none of the facts

in either was it a fact

that [illegible] of the [illegible] mind

'And because he did not know her mind certainly, did not have certainty of her mind or intentions), how she had done it' etc.

Line 828 refers to a positive occurrence 785-788) and there is no unreality cast upon the idea of doing by the preceding negative but upon in either wîs

At all events, it is not impossible for tæle to be indicative Sock §62 and Paul §365 state that the subjunctive is the rule in relative sentences dependent upon a negative sentence. While 827 is in effect an indirect question, it may be classed as a relative sentence with the antecedent, wîs, attracted into the relative clause. Sievers §526 under the head of Verbum des Wahrnehmens, Wissens has the following:

"ist das Verb des Hauptsatzes verneint so steht im Nebensatze der Conj., wenn hervorgehoben werden soll,

dass der Inhalt des Nebensatzes für die Wahrnehmung und
Kenntniss nicht existiert, der Indic., wenn dies nicht hervor-
[illegible] werden soll". 111

As illustrations of the indicative under such conditions
Göhl quotes from Wolfram von Eschenbach: W. 354, 19
"dîn sich niht versinnet waz si durch in hât verlorn".
P. 80, 29 "daz erwess er leider, wie er starp vor Munsôrî".
P. 148, 8 "daz erwess er leider wie er starp" "ine weiz
niht welher sinne ist wirt".

The second example (P. 80, 29) is very similar to the
one in Tristan (827). Kölbing, § 35 is very nearly in
agreement with Göhl. It is worth while to note that
half of the subordinate sentences which Göhl treats in this con-
nection, § 26, [illegible]
[illegible] the mood of taete in Tristan 828. Bechstein and Mass-
mann write haete: taete, Groote Wagn and Golther
have luete: tete. Mss. H and I give enthete,
K, enthedde. (It is, perhaps, correct to accept hete: tete?
Lines 827 and 828 might [illegible]
[illegible] absolutely necessary on metrical grounds, but, in all probability, there
are only 3 accents in the lines

und sach der süezen alliz sider

[illegible]

lan er ze dâ vor getræte. 1097

wenn' er die state hæte ite

And afterwards, he always looked at the sweet one more boldly and tenderly than he had ever done before. If however he had the opportunity etc. On dependent sentences introduced by dan following a positive sentence containing a comparative the mood is preferably subjunctive according to Paul § 340. Behaghel § 1 gives equal prominence to the indicative and subjunctive. Behaghel § 28 has the following relative to the subordinate sentence: Soll das Existieren nur in der Vorstellung besonders betont werden, so steht der Potent., sonst Indic. Cutting § 41, 8, gives a similar statement. The subordinate clause in 1097 is an assertion of an actual fact in past time and the indicative seems quite as probable as the subjunctive after gaming the comparative sentences quoted by Behaghel Cutting and Paul. [illegible] gelte. Iste

Massmann §597, in the critical apparatus 29, 19, says that manuscript M has taete. It is probable, therefore, that manuscripts H, W and F have tete.

Lines 1787 and 1788 may be read with a comma

"und sagen wir umbe daz kindelîn,
daz sîner muoter niender taete 1787
waz got mit deme taete"

And let us tell about the child that had neither father nor mother, what God did with it.

Line 1788 is introduced by waz and may therefore be classed as an indirect question. See Paul, §341. The clause is substantive and follows a verb of saying. The matter is somewhat complicated. If the governing verb sage were a subjunctive it would be no reason for the subjunctive in the dependent clause (See Paul [illegible] that the mood of the governing verb which is subjunctive would ordinarily require the subjunctive mood in the dependent verb according to Paul §337.

Bock, §. 10, says that dependent relative sentences (Under this head 1788 might be more correctly classed, since *waz* may = *swaz* and *swaz* may = *jedes – das*, see Göhl §50 V) following a present imperative may have their verb in the indicative or subjunctive. Göhl §. 22, says that after sentences which contain an imperative, admonitive concessive or relative the indicative or subjunctive may stand, and continues: Der Indic. hingegen wird gebraucht, wo es thatsächlich vorgestellt oder eine Entscheidung über ein Verhältnis zur Wirklichkeit einfach und bestimmt hingestellt wird. (Thatsächliches (a and β) more particularly the latter, seem applicable to the subordinate clause in line 1788 and *taete* (*tete*) appears to be in the indicative. Massmann, Hagen and Bernstein have *taete* : *taete* (*tete*) Grote and Gotther *hete* : *tete* < The latter is preferable.> No manuscript-variants are recorded by Massmann.

Lines 1787 and 1788 may be read with – *gehungen*, but it would probably be read so much in accord with the usual method of reading Diet.

[illegible]

und grâfen aber an jenez wider,

sîn vater der marschalc dan Rûal

li foitenant et li lêal,

waz der nâch ime getaete, 3753

dô er in verloren haete.

'We shall lay aside (or let us lay aside) this story and take up the other again what his father dan Rûal li foitenant et li leal did to find him when he had lost him.'

The substance of the dependent sentence introduced by waz is perhaps treated as a definite fact without mental reserve on the part of Gottfried and the verb may be in the indicative mood. The subordinate clause in line 3753 may have the same sort of dependence as line 1788 which has just been discussed above (1787). suln + the infinitive can have the force of the subjunctive (= sîn wollen legen or legen sîn). The argument need not be rebutted in full [illegible] subjunctive still the indicative may be [illegible]

may be read with + Behringer
Compare line 303 with 3754. [illegible]

the subordinate sentence. Bechstein and Massmann write getaete: haete, the other editors have getete: haete <which seems preferable.>

"swie wol Tristande haete
daz lîben, daz er haete,
sîn êre zôch in doch dervon".

swie, much good the life which he had led, ... still yet his sense of honour was drawing him away from it.'

tete follows the indefinite relative swie. Goth. §p. 35-36 says the subjunctive is seldom after generic relatives. Paul. §306, the subjunctive or indicative may stand. Böhl §52 treats swie especially :- Es folgen noch durch swie eingeleitete Sätze. swie bedeutet 1) wie auch immer [illegible] 1, 2., 3, stehen in ganz ähnlichen Sätzen bald Ind. bald Concess. Bei 3, überwiegt bei weitem der Conj. "2" may be considered similar to the case in 12517. Cutting §21, states that subjunctive is seldom after [illegible] swie is followed more frequently by the subjunctive than the [illegible]

[illegible] Though I seem quite preferable

introduced by swie in Dristan the most that can be done is to say that taete 12517 is probably indicative. Others may take a different view however. In line 12511 ("swie sanfte uns mit der liebe sî") swie is followed by the subjunctive sî but the principal proposition has "so müezen wir-gedenken" which may represent a subjunctive (imperative of the 1st person), and thus the verb in the subordinate clause may be influenced by the mood of the principal verb. Groote Hagen and Bolthus write tete: hete, 2577, Massmann and Bechstein have taete: haete.

'wem mac man nû die schulde geben
umbe daz êrlôse leben,
daz er sus mit ir waete?
wære ez zwâre ir missetaete
der er niht seite
ze scheiner triugenheite.

'To whom can one impute the blame for the dishonorable life which he thus had with her? For indeed, if

These lines are (many) more similar, and with a fundamentally
Compare line 1804 with 1791:

who should impute, or he who imputed) deceptam to
Osot would do (or did) wrong.'
As indicated in the translation the mood of taete
was [illegible]
Hagen and Groote have taete : tete 1775 f; Massmann,
Ed. [illegible] Beckstein taete tete missetaete

"im tete diu triure verre baz
die er nâch der blunden haete,' 1898
dan im ander fröude taete"

'The sorrow which he had (in longing for) the fair one
did him far more good than other joy, joys from other
sources'.

taete is in a subordinate sentence introduced by dan de-
pendent upon a positive sentence containing a comparative.
The same construction has been treated (see 1097 f.).
taete may be indicative or subjunctive. Massmann, Hagen
and Beckstein [illegible] taete 1403 [illegible]
Lachmann, give taete : tete.

1989 and 1991 are (more) certain than with Lachmann.

There are a few more examples of haete : taete (hele : tete ?)
to which others may be added.

"dan er ie dâ von gelaete: (subj. or indic.) 7825
von den gedingen haete"

"waz ampâere er haete (subj ?) 9157
ob er lebete oder entaete (subj ?)

"von sînen vînden haete (subj ?) 18761
von wannen man im taete" (subj ?)

dan er ê mâles taete (indic. or subj) 19095
wan ir gedingen haete"

On the case of 18761, the reading with 3 Hetingen is decidedly preferable; in the other 3 (7825, 9157, 19095), 4 arms are quite possible, though to the unprejudiced 3 arms would perhaps seem better.

"von [illegible] den haelen
wie in [illegible] gelaelen [illegible]

The first 2000 lines of Tristan have been examined to see what support might be obtained for reading some of the passages which contain *kaete* : *laete* with — arses without *Auftakt*. Few exactly parallel examples were found but many of similar character have been noted. Those lines which apparently lack *Auftakt*, and have 3 (or 4) arses are : 219, 256, 370, 392, 312, 453, 511, 688, 741, 744, 824, 865, 1023, 1879, 1913.

With 4 arses : 29 173 180 181, 490, 503, 572, 631, 633, 670, 818, 833, 841, 878, 881, 933 (?), 942, 951 986, 1180, 1245, 1250, 1251, 1271 (?), 1333, 1342 1357, 1391, 1427, 1484, 1547, 1553, 1591, 1619, 1642, 1656, 1662 (?), 1726, 1738, 1779, 1784, 1791, 1830, 1811, 1883 (The endings follow masculine rime in the preceding verse.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the opinion of one who is impartial would perhaps be that Zwierzina (p. 493, foot-note 2 and Bechstein (note on line 329) are correct in maintaining that *kaete* must stand in rime-position. Zwierzina says : "im Tristan wenigstens findet sich kein einziges" (*kete*). Bechstein remarks : "*kaete* : Gottfried

gebraucht wie noch andere alemannische Dichter die conjunctivische Form auch für den Indicativ, vgl. Weinhold, Alem. Gr. § 373, S. 384. Im innern Verse könnte auch hete stehen, aber nicht immer; im Reime ausschliesslich haete (Golther verstösst öfters durch Einführung von hete gegen die Metrik".

If it be true that only haete (: taete) is permissible in rime-position, it will at once be seen that a part of the discussion rel. aline to haete taete must be undertaken from an entirely different point of view, and and the form of presentation must be materially changed. Remarks about seeming that are of greatest importance have had to be added to insignificant notes. Lack of time forbids a better arrangement at present

P.[illegible] *leete* : *lete* dass wist at all in time' sin Tristan

[illegible]

mentarbuch, § 225 Anm. 4: "*lete* (bei Gottfried neben *lête*) ist Neubildung nach *hête*". Zwierzina, pp. 494-495: "Wie soll denn Wolfram gesprochen haben dass er es [illegible] *lete* [illegible] Gottfried [illegible]

leichseit, dass das alte Reduplications-*e* in *lete* andere Tonung gehabt hätte als *ê* und als *ê*" (I). (I) Diese Möglichkeit ist zuzugeben. Ich weise darauf hin, dass Gottfried sowohl *tete* : *bête*, *geleête* reimt: Trist. 525. 4601*. 6251. 7471. 12465. 14184. 19107; 8073 (* = 1. Pers.), als zu *stete* (Plur. und Dat. Sing.): Trist. 354. 369. 6277; 695. 2277. 3455. 3449. 4543. 5045. 5845. 7427. 7529. 8049. 8165. 14334. 19117; 13203. 14019. 18165; 1081. 3507; 19273; 11233*; 7837. 8114; 14085. 15184. Wie aber reimt er *bête* und *stete* untereinander! Es liegt nahe anzunehmen, dass die Qualität des alten Reduplications-*e* in *lete* in der Mitte zwischen *ê* und *ê* stand und zu beiden gereimt werden konnte, während sonst die beiden *e* noch streng auseinander gehalten wurden. Für eine

ältere Zeit werden wir ja doch derartiges annehmen müssen, selbst wenn [illegible] dass er stête nur mit ê, hête nur mit ë, tete aber bald mit ê, bald mit ë sprache' (fot. note 1).

tete is found in nine 4 times with beete and gebëte and 27 times with stete ~ stat. The difficulty lies in the fact that stete is rimed with no other word than getete < tuon. Guerzmia proceeds, apparently, from the point of view that stete can only be stête and the conclusion that he reaches is that in Tristan, tete is tëte by the side of tête or else tete has a stem-vowel between ë and ê in quality, admitting rime with either [illegible] the stem-vowel were ë[1] (See §§ 110, 113, 154, 159, 171). It is moreover not altogether impossible that it is merely accidental that stete is associated with [illegible] tet is [illegible] found in the phrase an der stete =

[1] See B. Ehrismann, Paul und Braunes Beiträge XXII, 299

on the spot, immediately' and it is much more commonly rimed with tete than with bete it would seem. For example, it is very common to say: one [illegible] on the spot = immediately. Thirdly some difficulty might be experienced in riming stete with a word (bete) which may be shown to occur much less frequently in rime in the case of some writers who have no objection to riming tete and stete. As a result of what has been said of stete and tete, it might be asserted that the stem-vowel of hete: tete, if such a rime-pair exist in Tristan, is ę, ë or ę between the two, though it does not seem improbable that hete could have had for its stem-vowel an ę between ë and ę. If tete and tete are both conceded, hete >

Of 8 instances of taete subjunctive in rime in Tristan, where taete is rimed with other words than the preterit of haben, 7 are rimed with baete < beten, one with spraete. The 7 instances of taete: baete call for no special explanation: the two words are commonly rimed.

Moritz von Craon, writing on the border of Elsass and South Rhine Franconian territory 1185–1215 (Schröder, pp VIII and X). 1784 lines

tâte < tuon, subj?	: hâte subj? indsp.	281
stâte adj.	: hâte subj?	417
tâte < tuon, subj?	: hâte subj? indsp. 1/pr. sg.	553
bâte < bitten, subj.	: hâte subj, indsp	1079
vertâte < vertuon subj	hâte subj indsp.	25[illegible]
tâte < tuon, subj.	: hâte subj.	1715

hâte : spâte

hâte	: schartâte dat sg.	657
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zendâte dat sg.	: hâte	961
hâte	: drâte adv.	1413
drâte adv.	: hâte	1623

Diu Urstende by Konrad von Heimesfurt, a Lower Swabian, 1200-1220. ed. K. A. Hahn, Ged. des XII. und XIII Jh., Qued. u. Leipzig 1840. c2200 lines.

fr. 117, l. 64 staete adj : haete indef.

fr. 125, l. 12

„ profhêten : hêten indic ? indef. 124.44.

Himmelfahrt der Maria by K. v. Heimesfurt, 1200-1220 ed. F. Pfeiffer, ZfdA 8, 150-200 (1851). 1050 lines.

The following rime-facilities have been noted by me: getâte : gebete 387, bete : tete 875; taete : staete 537, 845, 877; hâten : tâten 393, 877; The absence of the present of haben from rime in this poem may be due to the fact that there was no possible rime for hete or hêt. hate is found within the line: 170, 283, 455, 669, 797, 1074, 797, but the Ms. is of the 14th. or 15th. century, hence these citations prove nothing. The subj. haete, Urst. fr. 117, l 64, would indicate an indicative hâte for K. v. H, we have seen that he also used hêten.

Lore und Klauchflus [illegible] Konrad Flecks a Sua
bian or Swiss; 1212 - 1223. ed H. Goelther 1883 (1)

kemenâte dat. sg.	: hâte	1055	(
hâte	: drâte	2445	(
hâte indic ?	: râte < rât, dat sg.	2593	(
hâte	: drâte	2783	(
hâte indefp.	: râte < rât, dat. sg.	2955	(
drâte adv.	: hâte indic ?	3251.	(
drâte	: hâte indefp.	3473	(
hâte indefp	: râte < rât, dat sg.	3857	(
spâte	: hâte	3871	(
hâte < rât, dat. sg.	: hâte	5167	
hâte indefp	: drâte	5609	(
drâte	: hâte indefp.	6787	(
	hâte : râte	7241	
	" "	7339	
hâten	: berâten part. pret.	171	(
hâten indefp.	: tâten < tuon,	747	(
hâten indic ? indefp.	: tâten < tuon	817	(
hâten indic ? indefp	: tâten < tuon, indic ?	1309	

hâten < biten : hâten indefs. 1593

tâten < tuon : hâten indefs. 1617

hâten 1 pers. pl. indefs. : berâten pref. part. 1855 — getrâten : hâte 1675

hâten indic.? : gerâten pref. part. 1873

hâten : uuiten < uueien 2021

hâten 1 pers. pl. indefs. : verrâten 2383

hâten indic.? indefs. : berâten pref. part. 3305

hâten : kemenâten 3989

hâten 1 pers. pl. : tâten < tuon, indic.? 4027

getâten < tuon, : hâten 5587

kemenâten : hâten indefs. 5647

hâtent : bâtent 2501

staete, nom. dat. sg. fem. : haete subj. 1403 — haete : bederaete 502

baete < biten subj. : haete subj. indefs. 6113 — haete : baete 66

taete < tuon, subj. : haete subj. 8005

See Michels Mhd Elementarbuch, 215.

Das Leyenbuch des Paulus Hilarius, Ausgabe

ed. H. Lambel Heilbronn 1877. 1008 lines.

haete < biten, subj : haete subj. indef. 187

haete subj? indef. : taete < tuon, subj 549.

taete < tuon, subj. : haete subj. indef. 563

taete < tuon, subj : haete subj? indef. 933

haete indef. : taete < tuon, subj 989.

Der Gute Gerhard by Rudolf von Ems, from Upper Alemannic territory, c 1230. (Haupt, p ix). ed M. Haupt Leipzig 1840

getaete < tuon, subj: haete subj; indic. 1891

hâte : râte < râten 5139

Barlaam und Josaphat by R. v. Ems.
ed. Franz Pfeiffer, Leipzig 1843. 16244 lines.
In forming [illegible] of the -et [illegible] R. uses 8000 – 10000, 14000 – 16000. No instance of the preterit of suochen was discovered. The facilities noted are

-ët : tët : gebët 7, 21; gebët : tet subj? 57, 20; gebet : tet 72, 1; 204, 31; tet : gebet 345, 35; 349, 21; 356, 17; 370, 15; gebet : tet 375, 39; 377, 15; 386, 1; 386, 15; 392, 29; 398, 20

-âte : 9, 17; 18, 39; 37, 1; 41, 11; 208, 19; 215, 39; 224, 35; 230, 29; 240, 1; 331, 25; 352, 25; 399, 25;

-aete : 18, 17; 240, 15; geraete : taete subj = indic 14,

laete subj.: *baete* subj. 24, 37; *laete* subj.: *taete* subj. 24, 27
staete: *taete* subj. 334, 37. *laete* subj.: *baete* subj. 336, 33
'o opportunity exists as may be seen for *liêt*. Since
the dat. sg. of *stat* appears as *stât*: 338, 18; 340, 17; 370, 17,
there is certainly no rime-facility for *hete*; and
since *ôêl* o *stôt* do not occur in rime, *liêt* is excluded.
(P. Rudolf v. Ems had renounced *hâte* and *haete* subj.
which occur once each in Der Gute Gerhard. It is
possible that he employed *hête* or *hete* at the
time of the composition of Barlaam und Josaphat.

Hildbolt von Schwangau Swabian, 1221-1263. MSH. 46
'580 lines.
The preterit of *haben* does not occur in rime.

Die Gute Frau, by an unknown poet, probably a
Swabian, 1230-1240. ed. E. Sommer. ZfdA 2, 385-481
(1842). 3058 lines.

hâte indefs. Ms hatte	râte < rât dat. sg. masc.	121
râte < rât masc. dat. sg.	hâte indefs.	555
sfâte adv	hâte	849
hâte indefs	: drâte adv	91
hâte	râte < rât masc. dat. sg.	1437
hâte	: drâte adv	82
drâte adv	hâte	2143
râte < rât masc. dat. sg.	hâte	2207
hâte : Ms hat	arzâte (nom. pl.[2]	2439
berâten perf. part.	hâten	541
prelâten	hâten indic. / indefs.	2401
hâte indefs.	drahte	845
hêt indefs.	? hôlêt	2433
haete indefs. (Ms hete	raete	53
staete neutr. fem. dat. sg.	haete subj.	143

1) Nowhere else are rime in
2) Elsewhere arzet in addition to árzât : homes on hime here + / resembling of Bele arzete

haete subj., indef. : *staete* adj 1 203

haete subj. indef. : *taete* < *tuon*, subj 409

ungeraete dat. sg. : *haete* subj. 1537

staete adj : *haete* subj. 2523

getaeten < *tuon* subj : *haeten* subj. 2657

The Mss. of Die Gute Frau belongs to the 15th or 16th century and is often corrupt. In view of this fact, some liberty may be taken in constructing the rime where words showing varying forms occur. In four instances *hâte* is associated with the dat. sg. of *zât*: 121, 655, 1437, 2207; and if the [illegible] scribe of Die Gute Frau employed the feminine form *zât*, then it is possible that in the four occurrences just given *haete* indic. was employed, as in 55. Accepting Sommer's text as correct in the treatment of this material, as it seems to be, *hâte* is the regular form for the indicative singular, occurring nine times regularly distributed with the two forms *haete habte* and *hât*, one each (55, 868, 2433). The plural indic. exists twice as *hâten* (541, 2407) & subj once (2657). The subj. singular *haete* occurs [illegible] times regularly distributed (143, 203, 409, 1537, 2523). There is a possibility that the indic. 2nd sing. of *hâte*, and of *haete* four times instead of *hâte* (121, 655, 1437, 2207). This would however reduce the number of *hâte* indic. sg. to four instead of nine (819, 1107, 1521, 2145).

Der Marner a Swabian 1225–1267. ed. P. Strauch

Zeit XIV. c 1300 lines

The preterit of haben does not occur in the rhyme.

Der Hardegger a Swiss 1237 (1227–126

WSH 95. c 250 lines

The rime shows no instance of the preterit of haben

Marienklage by an unknown Alemannic poet

c 1250. ed. F. Pfeiffer ZfdA 8 (1850). 536 lines.

prophēten gen. pl. : hēlen indep. 113.

hēt : stēt < stēn 533.

Virginal Alemannic c 1250 (Gen 11–18

273.

waete < wât dat. sg. : haete

waete < wât dat. sg.[1] : haete indep. 505, 8

waete < wât dat. sg. : haete indep.[2] 779.

1. MS I welle in m MS

2. MS vermut hette in MS

Die Lieder, by Gottfried von Neifen, a Swabian, in records documents, between 1234 and 1255. ed. M. Haupt Leipzig 1851. c1900 lines.

There is no occurrence of the preterit of haben in G v Neifen's rime, but this is not so remarkable since it is to be found only four times outside of rime in the whole work (sp. 20, l 25 hâle 1 pers sg.; 26, 16 huete 1 pers. sg. subj.; 30, 37 1 pers sg. subj.; 39, 22 1 pers sg.) In addition there exists only one rime-facilité: hîete 22, 14. gât - gân and slât ~ slân appear in rime as follows: S. 1 hât - lât : slât; S. 34 hât : slât 22, 17 slât : lât, 27 21 slât : gât; 27, 31 rât : ergât 43, 28 wât : slât, hence there was certainly little or no facility for hât. Since there was only an opportunity for hîete once it is not probable that any safe inference as to the poet's forms can be drawn from within his writings.

a) Die Reiche und Lieder. by Ulrich von Winterstetten
a Swabian, in documents between 1241 and 1269
ed. C. Minor Wien 1882. c 1900 lines
The poems of Gottfried von Neifen and Ulrich
von Winterstetten are about equal in size.
They are alike in exhibiting no instance of
the present of haben in ri—
four times outside of rime-position. In
Ulrich von Winterstetten the latter are as fol
lows: hete 1. pers. sg. subj. I, 12; I, 26; XXX, 9 (MS het)
XXXVIII, 1 3. pers. sg. subj. (MS het). The rime-facilities
noted are: breten infin. . gebeten perf. part. II, 99
hette dat. sg.: rette 1 pers. sg. IV, 13; haste: unstaete
XI, 41. gât and stât but not gêt and stêt, are
found in rime: stât: hantgelât II, 7; wât: zergât
III, 2; rât: stât IV 112. enhât: stât II, 10; hât:
stât V, 1; ergât: lât I, III; hât: stât XX, 27; stât:
hât XXVI, 15. Since hêt must practically have
been excluded. There was no rime-facility at all
for hâte, hete and hête; but haste, helle and helme
might have been employed since they have as well
distinct rime-fields.

Konrad v. W.

Alexius : Konrad von Würzburg who lived in Elsass and wrote between 1257 and 1287 ed. M. Haupt Zfd. # 3, 534-576 (1843.), 1354 lines.

graete, dat. sg	: kraete	183

Silvester : between 1265 and 1287 ed. W. Grimm Göttingen, 1841. 5220 lines

kraete indic	: graete	
kraete	: graete, grât	
kraete indic	: staete adj	
[illegible]	staete	
staete	: kraete indic ?	
kraete	: unstaete adj	
kraete [illegible]		3525

[illegible]	: saele	3285
[illegible]	: saete	129
[illegible]	: saeten ‹ sât	12 80.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
saete adj	: saete subj. indefs.	1732

Engelhard ‹ ed. Th. Trumpf Leipzig 1890

vsw. Hrsg.

saete ‹ sât dat. sg.	: saete indefs.	5
saete, fem. nom.	: saete indefs.	225
[illegible]	: [illegible]	[illegible]
saete indefs.	: saete adj	551
[illegible]	: [illegible]	[illegible]
saete adj	: saete	803
saete indefs.	: saete adj	1791
[illegible]	: [illegible]	[illegible]
saete, adj	: saete indic?	5031
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
saete adj	[illegible]	[illegible]

Otte mit dem Barte . ed. H. Lambel . in Erzählungen

und Schwänke . Leipzig 1872 . c 1100 lines.

Praete subj – tum : Praete subj 419.

Der Wolf und [illegible] ed H Lambel c 500 lines

[illegible] 38

[illegible] 57

Praete indic ? : Praete nom. fem. 527

Der Wolf und Fuchs ed P Pfeifer c 250 lines.

Praete dat. sg. fem. nom : Praete indic ? 39

Der Trojanische Krieg, ed. A. von Keller, Stuttgart

1858, (Lit. Ver. 44.). c 30000 lines. Notes by K. Bartsch,

Stuttgart 1874 (Lit. Ver. 133.) Lines examined: 1-4000, 20000-24000, 46000-50000.

1-4000. Indic. sg. Praete : Praete adj 307

Praete indic ? : Praete adj

	staete adj	: unstaete	1285
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	waete < wât gen. pl.	: unstaete	1719
	haete	: staete	3179
	waete < wât dat. sg	: haete indic/p	3867
20000-24000	staete adj	: haete indic ?	20795
	haete	: staete adj.	20815
	haete	: unstaete, fem. nom, acc. sg.	22147
	haete	: baete < biten, subj.	22413
	haete indic ?	: staete adj.	22563
	staete fem. nom, acc. sg.	: haete	23215
46000-50000	taete subj ? < tuon	: haete indic ?, indic/p.	46259
	taete	: haete indic/p	46721
	haete indic ?	: staete, fem. nom, dat. sg.	49347
	staete	: haete indic ?	49359
	haete	: staete, pl. adj.	49385
	haete	: staete, fem. nom, dat. sg.	49405

1-4000	[illegible]	: tête dat. sg	3263
	tête dat. sg.	: hete [illegible]	3677
20000-24000	gebët [illegible]	: het indic ?	20441
	bête dat. sg.	: hete indef.	23537
46000-50000	bête dat sg	: hete indef.	47033
46000-50000	râte < rât dat sg	: hâte indef.	46389
	hâte	: râte < rât, dat. sg.	47117
	rate < rat dat sg	hâte	48771.
20000-24000 indic pl	[illegible]	: staeten adj	22529
46000-50000	haeten indef.	: taeten < tât, dat pl	46905
[illegible]	[illegible]	: verrâten perf. part.	47301
	hâten	[illegible]	[illegible]
	verrâten perf. part.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	haete	: waebe < webn, subj.	2467
[illegible]	geraete dat. sg.	: haete 1 pers. sg., subj	[illegible]

staete, fem. nom., gen. sg.	: haete subj	21385
staete, dat. sg.; nom., fem.	: haete 1./fem. sg., subj	22013
staete nom., fem., acc. sg.	: haete 1/fem sg., subj	22213
haete subj. indep.	: taete subj. < tuon	4683
gitaete < tuon subj.	: haete subj.	47041
taete < tuon subj.	: haete subj.	[illegible]
staete < tuon subj.	: haete subj.	49449

sbstj. pl.	taeten < tuon subj.	: haeten subj. indep.	4667
	haeten subj. indep.	: taeten < tuon, subj.	46657
	staeten	: haeten subj. indep.	47327
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	gitaeten < tuon subj.	: haeten subj. indep.	48073

[illegible]

2158 lines.

bite acc. sg. (Bitte)	: biete	359
bite dat. sg.	: biete	655
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Staete s. fem. sg., subj.? : staete < stât, nom. sl. 325

Staete subj.? staete adj. 373

Bartsch arranges K. v. W.'s poems as follows: 1: Dürnei,
[illegible] 3:
Alte in Strassburg composed for Berthold v. Zähringen 1247
[illegible] 5:
Herzmære in Strassburg. 6: Schwanritter? 7: Engelhard
8: Alexius. 9: Partonopier 1277-1281 10: Silvester 1277-1281. 11:
Partonopier 2/1277 12: Trojanischen Krieg, [illegible] (1281)

Livonica by Hugo von Langenstein, whose language is strongly marked with Swabian elements. date 1293-1298 ed. A. von Keller. Stuttgart. 1850 (Lit. Ver. 35)
c 33000 lines.

schatte nom. sg	: hatte	78, 73
vater nom. sg. :	: hatter, pl. dp.	93, 63
hatte indep.	: schatte nom sg.	143, 21
gebiet nom sg	: biet indep.	131, 83
bet (nom. sg. : pruyer	: bet	273, 59
râte - rât dat sg.	: hâte	137, 04
drâte adv.	: hâte	240, 01
hette indep.	: urbette (umbelde	171, 09
bette s pron. sg.	: bette	
bette : vetate	: bette indep	288, 85
bete indic :	: vorbelte dat sg	289.

[illegible]

tâten (tâten < tuon) : hatin (hâten?) indef. 5, 99

hatin (tâten < tuon) : hatten (hâten? [illegible]

tâtin (tâtin < tuon) : hatin (hâten?) 99, 25

hattin indic? indep., 1. pers : schatten dat. pl. 64, 87

hatten indep. : schatin nom. pl. 107, 5-7

hattin indep. : [illegible]

schatten dat. pl. hattin indep. 103, 19

hatin schaten 107, 97

[illegible] schatten 11, 107

[illegible] hatten indep. 152, 101

schatten nom. pl. hattin indep. 206, 2

hatten schatten dat. pl. 285, 43

[illegible] : hêlen

hêtene 1. pers. pl. indep. : prophêten dat. pl. 201, 77

[illegible] hêlen? 1. pers. pl., indic.?: planêten dat. pl. 209, 31

prophêten nom. pl. : hêten [illegible]

For 3. pers. pl. ending -in see Weinhold Mhd Gram. § 375.

Walfdietrich D. (WfB II) Alemannic 1275-1300 (Vogt, Syntax Gmc. II, 18)

stete < stat dat. sg. hete 1/pers. sg. 10a, 1b

stette in Ms a; stat: hat Ms c, e and f.

Der Minne Lehre by Hawgelin von Konstanz, from Upper Alemannic territory 1298 (Vogt, Gmc. II - 349)

ed. F. Pfeiffer and Bellner Lit. Ver. 5. 2544 lines.

taete < tuon, subj. 1/pers. sg.: haete subj. 1/pers. sg. 19

haete 1/pers. sg. subj.: getaete < tuon, subj. 1/pers. sg. 2317

haete is written hete after the W. emigrantes Ms; e = ae in nine. Two. Facilities exist in this poem for het, hâte, haete, but none for hêt, hêten, hetten, heten, hête, bet: ebenwet 451; wâten - strâten 817; rât: drâte 1053; tetten < tuon subj: beten subj < biten 1381; gedrâte: râte 2309; staete: taete 2313; râte: spâte 2501. The poem is rather short to draw conclusions to the poet's forms of the preterit. Indeed

[illegible]

date perhaps 1215 - 1300. ed. F. H. Hull Cork 1845.

subj. eq:- verbaete ~~of~~ virtuo. subj. : haete subj. indef. 720

taete subj. Lluon : haete 1. pers. subj. indef. 1138

haete, subj., indef. : taete Lluon subj. 1410

haete subj. indef. : Elaete nom. sg. 3870

[illegible]

[illegible]

The MSS. are Durham, XV. century, and Brunswick, dated 1450. The Ms. readings differ from Hull's text above as follows:- tett : haett 720; hetten D 880; haett : tett 1138. haett 1410; tätt D 1410. hetten : hetten 3804; haett 3870; Elett D ~~4008~~ 3870; haett 4008. Elett D 4008.

[illegible]

taete subj : *taete* ~ *viten* subj : 4004

tâte : *bemenâte* 2128 ; *bemenâten* : *berâten* 173

gewaete : *geraete* 175 : *hettgewaete* : *husgeraete* 1040

staete : *cuching*) 4105

hette : *ennette* 191

treten : *unroebeten* 682 ;

There are no facilities for *hêt* and *hête* (*hete*) and for *hâte*, only *râte* : *bemenâte* 2128. It is difficult, therefore, to say what the past employed for the pret. indic. subj. is *haben*. It is notable that the scribe has constructed his text correctly with reference to *taete* and *staete* in rime. *tete* occurs three times associated with *bete* and *gebete* (199 1920, 2105) and is in each case indicative ; *taete* occurs once with *taete* subj ~ *treten*

[illegible] that where the pret. of *taen* is subj. there is one instance of *taete*, and where *taete* is associated with *huete* [illegible] *taete* 88 &c. *taete* being therefore the usual subj. form, I think *staete* correct in 387 and 2105.

Fr. XXIII

Le Fragment de Sens : fr. an Alexandrine poet. fragment a Sens after 1291 (c. 1300, Burlock p. 810 ed. K. Burlock 87; Lit Ver. 109. (Now 27000 lines of which the following have been examined:
1 to 3000 13000-15000, 25000 - 27000.

draſte : hraſte indep. 03

wraete < wrât dat. sg : hraete indic. ? indep. 20..

[illegible] : ſtatte < stat dat. sg. 13665

ſrâte [illegible] : râte < râd dat. sg. 14193

[illegible] 15177

[illegible] 26761

[illegible]

in R. v. B. the tendency of the post-classic middle reign German texts to use various forms of the instrument of <u>baken</u> is clearly marked. There we see the same variation for <u>hête</u> and <u>hêt</u> existing <u>stêt</u> = <u>stên</u> : Elizabêt 13045. <u>stât</u> and <u>gât</u> are used elsewhere for the 3rd pers. sg. indic. of <u>gân</u> and <u>stân</u> (<u>stât</u> = 1, 67, 131, 347, 367, 453, 863, 909, 1091, 2560; 14033, 14051, 14127, 14175, 14393, 14401 <u>gât</u> = 33, 418, 1041; 13493 14409, . Had these been facilities for <u>hêt</u> and <u>hête</u>, they would probably [illegible] three times, twice with <u>hêt</u> and once with <u>stêt</u> = <u>stat</u> dat sg (<u>tat</u> 13629). At the present stage of investigation of these poems it is difficult to express an opinion as to the quality of the vowel ê in <u>stêt</u> and <u>hêt</u>. <u>stat</u> is the more usual dat. sg. form occurring five times (297, 573; 14705, 14859). It would [illegible] ê in <u>stêt</u> ê in <u>hêt</u> and ê between ê and <u>stat</u> [illegible] that such a thing is unlikely.

Johannes Paldanb [illegible] . [illegible] 1910

[illegible] c 1300 . ed. L. Ettmüller. Zurich 1840

taete	= tuon subj? : haete subj., indsh	3, 7
taete	< tuon subj. : haete subj., indsh	5
haete	subj. staete adj.	[illegible]

[illegible] ed. Ed. Schröder. Berlin 1894. 1175 lines.

[illegible]

[illegible] subj. 4 [illegible] subj. indsh. [illegible] 7.

a Ms. is dated [illegible].

St. Ulrichs Leben by Albertus a Bavarium

c. 1185. ed. J. A. Schmeller, München 1854. 1605 lines

het indic.	: let < tuon	81
het indic ? indic.	: tet < tuon	983
het indic.	: tet < tuon	1388
set indic.	: stet < stat dat. sg	770
het indic.	: stet < stat dat. sg	1360
gebêt dat. sg.	: het indic ?	1312
het	: slêt < stên	596
râte < rât, dat. sg.[1]	: hâte	366
Subj. saete[2] < saeen subj ?	: haete subj? indic.	1027

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[1] Compare bendigâte fem. dat. sg : râte < rât dat. sg. 374.
This form occurs nowhere else in rime in St. Ul. Leb. sâte : hâte are not impossible ; but the mood ? haete would seem to indicate the latter form. Conrad Michels, mhd Elementarbuch, § 218. Paul, mhd Gram. § 72

St. Ulrichs Leben is the earliest monument Bavarian literature of the classic Middle High German period which has been examined, and furnishes interesting material. In rime, *tet* is joined 3 times with *tet* < *tuon*, the latter in the indicative mood (81, 983, 1388), twice with *stet* < *stat*, dat. sg. (406, 1300), once with *gebët* (312) once with *stêt* < *stên* (596). Assuming that the rime is pure in the 7 examples given, the quality of the stem-vowel ë in the words with which *tet* is associated, is to be indicated as exactly as possible. St. Ulrichs Leben is a short poem containing [illegible] sufficient evidence is not to be found in rime-position for satisfactory discussion of ë in *tet* and *stet* < *stat*. The portrait of the verb *tuon* occurs as follows: Indicative, *tet*: *stet* < *stat*, dat. sg. 570. *stet* < *stat*, gen. pl.: *tet* 1389, *gebet* acc.: *tet* 1011. Subjunctive, *taete*: *staete* adj. 774. Those forms having *taete* as subjunctive and *tet* indicative

The quality of ę in tęt is difficult to ascertain, since it is only rimed once with a word whose stem vowel [illegible] is positively known; viz. gebęt (1011). If this is not an instance of impure rime, it would indicate tęt, and consequently, fęt in 81, 983, 1386. The quality of ę in stęt < stat is still more obscure, since stęt is joined in rime only with fuęt and tęt with tęt twice (670 1049), with fuęt twice (1470, 1380); but the quality [illegible]

Rimes in ë, ę and ê in St Ulrichs Leben may not be regarded as very impure: ë : ê is found only before r: ädelhër : : widerhër 312, Adelhër : sër 232, 1219, sër : gër 1288. The ę in the final syllable of ädelhęr is probably ë (compare ädelhër : gër 518, : ër 500, 1215, 1304).

ę : ë occurs once, also before r: alter : ër 1498. It would perhaps, be unsafe to assume impurity

For rimes in ę : ê (+r) see Weinhold Mhd. Gram. §§51 and 32.

impurity of rime in the case of *lêt*, *tet* and *stet* (though the possibility of it could not be denied) it seems better to regard them as pure. If this is done, the following is the result:- *tet* : *gelêt* 1011 gives *tët*, hence *tët* : *stët* = *stat* 670 and 1049, and therefore *lêt* in examples 953, 1337, 1360, 1312. On the other hand *lêt*, *tet* and *stet* = *stat* are to be looked upon as possible in St. Ulrichs Leben. This view is supported by the fact that *let* occurs 3 times with *lêt*, twice with *tet*, but only once with *gelêt* whose stem-vowel is unquestionably *ê*; *stet* occurs twice with *lêt* and twice with *tet*, but not at all with a word having unquestionably *ê*, and the fact that *stet* was a word which was originally *a* is additional support for *ê* in *stet*. *lêt* and *hêt* must be conceded for St. Ulrichs Leben or else impurity of rime in a few cases. Leaving out *lêt*, *tet* and *stet* there would result *ê* : *ë* 1317 and *ê* : *ê* 596.

liêt alone were accepted (also *lêt* and *slêt*) *ê* : *ê* would result 596. In the case of *set* : *stêt* - *stên* 596 the Ms. has an acute accent on *set* (*stêt*) and *stêt* is included by Schmeller, p. xix, among examples in which *ê* could result in a sign of length as well as of *Betonung* or as e-element. Length [illegible] however in print. Schmeller gives 593 whereas the example is found in line 596. The acute accent is correctly placed. On page xviii Schmeller includes 596 among examples of *e* : *ê*. In so doing he has committed an oversight or error, if *liêt* exists in 596, as is probable.

It is perhaps correct to write *liêt* v. 983, 1388, 440, 1360, 1312, and *liêt* 596

liâte (366) seems reasonably sure but *luete* subj? (1027) is not unquestionable either as to mood or form.

It is safe to assume that Albertus was not desirous

of rime ête, since there would have been abundant opportunity for it in rime with êt and ête. Compare stên : gên 508, gên : stên 562, hêt : stêt 596, gênt : bistênt 598, urgêt : stêt 1378 ufstên : sên 1952 sên bistên 532. but gestên : stân 1021 since the MS has been placed as early as the first 3rd. of the 13th. century the above are probably correct.

The fact that hâte and haete occur only once each in rime is not remarkable since few forms exist for them in rime position. Compare bedegôte : râte 87 getâte : bedegâte 1260 sâcte : slaete 1260, quotaete : geraete 1260

Facilities for other forms of the present of haben are : urbeite : bereite 173 bereite : beite 1004 : diet : geriet 698, riet : schiet 1124, diet : schiet 1802; and many in -eit.

The natural [illegible] rime [illegible] has value owing to the age of the manuscript, [illegible] evidence of the

which is found so universally in manuscripts early and late, and lends additional indication of the fact that *hete* is not late in general dominance in middle High German.[1]

The examples found in rime-position show that the stem-vowel *e* in *hete* is in all probability identical with that in Saint Ulrichs Leben.

In 1000 lines, from 605 to 1005, the following examples of the preterit of *haben* exist outside of rime position:

hete 1. pers. sg. subj. 858
heles 2. pers. sg. subj. 901
het 950 *heten* indefs. 1042
heten indefs. 1093, *hete* 1221
hete 1229 *heti* subj. indefs. 1330
hete 1353, *het* indefs. 1360.

[1] Schröder, ZfdA. XXXVII, 93 says incorrectly *hete* - *ime* *junge* nach analogie von *tete* - *täten* aus dem plural *hâten* ist abzulassen analogieform

Albrecht von Johannsdorf Bavarian c 1190.

MSF xl. 10 lines

The portrait of Isolde is not found in print in [illegible]

[illegible] Knight Bavarian with an inscription c Middle German In parts hence was in Bavarian Franconian territory. The date of Parzival is 1198-1210, of Titurel c 1216. ed K. Lachmann Berlin 1879.

Isolde sub	Isolde c twins, cap? D 703, 7	acc to
[illegible]	Isolde sub; indef D 813	
Isolde ed	Isolde	19, 1

Zwierzina [sic] 1901-1907 has discussed at length the usage of the subject of haben in Wolfram von Eschenbachs Poems, and finds that this subject affords striking support for some of his theories. Selections are here quoted with remarks appended such as are suggested by what Zwierzina has said:-

"Das Präs. im Ind. muss für die Verwendung schwankender und dialektisch unsicherer Formen im Reime einen Prüfstein geben wenn bei keinem Worte wechselt der Sprach und Reimgebrauch so wie bei diesem. S. Lachmann, Auswahl S. IX Anm. Zs. f. d. Alt. 1, 181. Germania 12, 1, 72 ff. Abdr. 885".

Wir finden bei Wolfram den Indic haete Tit. 19,1 gereimt, den Conj. haete Parz. 703.7 und den Plur des Conj. heten (stæten) Parz. 518,7". Das ist alles! Hat also Wolfram, im Sing. wenigstens so gesprochen wie Gottfried von Strassburg, d. h. haete für Ind. und Conj.? Wenn wir dies annähmen, und es steht kein Reim dagegen so erhebt sich sofort die Frage: warum aber hat dann Wolfram dieses sein haete so selten gereimt? Bei Wolfram finden wir

---

1 In the preceding page for Parz 703.7 and 518.7 the word has been given as "subj."

als Reimworte die Conjunctive Prät. kaete, traete, und vor allem kaete, die schw. Prät. waete, erwaete, gesaete, praete, die Adj. und Adv. draete, spaete und staete, das Subst. staete, die Neutra gewaete und geraete, die Dative waete und kaete, welche bei ihm zusammen 20 Reimmöglichkeiten für kaete gegeben hätten. Und nur zweimal sollte er eine ihm geläufige Form des Pt. o. ähnl. mindestens einmal vorkommenden Auxiliars wirklich gereimt haben? sehen wir uns durch Wolfr. an. Da finden wir den Inf. kaete 31 mal im Reim, und der Umfang seines Trist. ist nicht halb so gross als der von Parz. + Wh.!) und den Conj. 31 mal. Daraus schliesse ich, dass Wolfram die Form kaete entweder nicht geläufig war und er sie sich nur sporadisch gestattete (wie seine waem für lie in denen ihm die Rede war oder dass er die ihm geläufige Form nur mit Widerwillen brauchte (ähnlich wie er später sein sân gemieden hat wenn ich mit meiner Auffassung der Sachlage Recht hatte, s. o.). — Anders steht es mit hêten, da waren die planêten des Parz. 578, 7 nicht immer zur Stelle um darauf zu reimen. Aber es fragt sich doch: hat Wolfram

ein hêlen gezwgt, um einen sonst unfindbaren Reim auf planêten, oder finden wir umgekehrt hêten nirgends als hier, weil nur hier dieses Reimwort zur Verfügung stand? Kannte Wolfram hêten nur als Conj? Und wie hiess der Sing. dieses Plurals?" Gurevich calls attention to hêt used by Wirnt von Grafenberg, see Wigalois and Brocmel

planêten occurs only once in rime position in Wolfram von Eschenbach's works (planêten : hêten P. 518, 7). If ê is accepted in planêten it may be he inquired if it is possible for heten to exist here and for this to be an instance of impure rime (ê : e). It does not seem probable. Before r + consonant there are 13 such rimes, but otherwise only one in the poems of Wolfram von Eschenbach. Compare Behaghel, Reimgrammatik zu Wolfram von Eschenbach § 325 for the following: êhte : ehte P. 372, 7. hêrre : verre P. 483, 11. verre : verre P 273, 5; 477, 21; 486, 27; 543, 29; 563, 25; hêrre : werre P. 456, 13; hêrren : verren P 241, 27; êrte : werte P 212, 7; hêrte : werte P 603, 11; : werte P. 82, 11; êrte : herte P 241, 11; : verte P. 143.

anlangt, so dürfen wir wohl, gestützt auf die Sprache des nachbarlichen Nachahmers, annehmen, dass Wolframs hêten den Plural zu einem Sing. Conj. hête und einem Sing. Ind. hêt war', und müssen fernerhin schliessen, dass er demnach auch die zweite der ihm bekannten Formen des Prät. von hân im Reim mit Absicht gemieden hat. Denn wie Wirnt, der sich gât und stât nur nebenbei von Hartmann ausleiht, standen auch Wolfram zu Ind. hêt die Reime gêt stet zur verfügung und sprach er nêt so hat er diese Form im Reime, wo er gêt, stêt nur mit einander oder mit einigen Namen findet, absichtlich gemieden. Er gestattete es sich im Reim auf planêten hier musste er der Not gehorchen, zu stêt und gêt aber gab es immer den andern Reim.

Das flexionslose hêt ist mit seiner mangelnden Endung eine Analogie zu den starken Prätt.is. Es ist klar, dass der Conj. dann hête lauten muss und der Plur. hêten. Dass diese zweisilbigen Formen bei Wirnt nicht reimen, kann niemanden verwundern: Wirnt spricht nirgends in seinem Gedicht von Planeten und Propheten".

[illegible] der umlautlosen Prät.form nebule [illegible] wird nête zusammengezogen - auch apocopiert (hêt)."

chem gêt, bezw. stêt) und hier war er nicht in der gleichen Lage. — Aber ich glaube, Wolfram sprach noch eine dritte Form des fraglichen Präteritums, nämlich das in Analogie zu tete gebildete tête (s. E. Schröder, Zfdl. 38, 98), und auch diese Form meidet er im Reim und — darf ich sagen mit einer falschen Analogie der Dichtersprache? — meidet mit hete auch das so ziemlich allgemeine tete

Wolfram tete im Reime nicht gebraucht werden wir dazu gedrängt, ihm auch die Analogieformen hete, hâten zuzutrauen, Formen, die Lachmann ja in seinem Text, u. zw. nach den besten Hss., aufgenommen hat, obwohl sie im Reim fehlen. - nächst tete! Wie soll denn Wolfram gesprochen haben dass er es nicht hätte reimen können? tête? Ei, das konnte er ja einige 30 Male auf bete, trete, Gahmuret reimen, und auf Grimgulîete, Mahmete u.s.w. (s. San-Marte Reimreg. S. 48). Oder tet? Da ist wieder Gahmuret, Kaylet, Iwanet und vor allem

Vos. p. 50, foot-note 1, indicates that hete is not a late forme. In this he is correct. Compare St. Ulrichs Leben [illegible], Servatius

gebet! Oder têt? Da ist gêt und stêt! Oder tête, so-
wie Gottfried? Da ist stête! Wie willkommen wäre ihm
dieser Reim auf stete gewesen, der ihm so abgeht, dass
er zweimal wider bessere Gewohnheit stete mit bête im
Reim musste (Parz. 621, 23. 746, 5.)! Endlich têt! Da gaebe

[illegible] thly wrong in thinking that Wolfram said stête. W[illegible]
that stete often has ê for its stem-vowel in-
stead of e (see pp. 145, 146, 190)
No objection to ê is to be raised on the ground
that stête occurs only twice in Wolfram's po-
ems. The plural is extremely rare as compared
with the singular outside of rime, Moreover,
Wolfram and one should expect few or no examples
of the plural. Moreover, Wolfram had no scru-
ples about employing the form stat for the dative
singular [illegible] where it suited his purpose. stat was
used in rime by Wolfram about 20 times, of these

is allerdings keinen Reim. Oder doch? Bei Lachmann

genitive singular; for the dative singular consult: P178,20. 230,16. 192,30. 384,14. 20,19. 42,1. 54,27. 60,1. 67,9. 184, 27. 163,19. 203,23. 204,27. 212,5. 276,29. 324,1. 351,15. 359,11. 361,1. 393,15. 429,5. 799,11. W 85,9. 113,13. 130,17. 211,21. 222,25. 223,19. 245,1. 269,5. 321,15. Su Schultz, p24. Since the genitive singular does not occur once in 80 times, it is clearly shown that the almost total absence of the plural is not remarkable, nor is there any reason to suppose that Wolfram wanted to rime stete gen. s dat. sg. since stat was sufficient. Zwergina's remark is quite pointless: "Wie willkommen wäre ihm dieser Reim auf stete gewesen der ihm so abgeht, dass er zweimal wider Sussure Gewohnheit stete mit bëte guaren musste" (Parz. 621,23 stete dat.sg.: bëte, 770,5 stete nom.pl.: bete). If it be true, as it seems to be, that Wolfram said stëte, then there was practically no opportunity

wenigstens kann wir gewet : getret Parz. 133, 1. 701 13 neben getretet : gewetet Parz. 387, 21; getreet : gewett Wh. 56, 13 u. ö. Und konnte er stete : bete reimen, dann auch tet : Gahmuret und gebet[1] es scheint mir ganz klar, dass Wolfram es vermied, den Sing. Ind. Prät. von tuon zu reimen, obwohl er ihn der Reimform nach reimen konnte. Selbst die Möglichkeit, dass das alte Reduplikations-e von tete andere Bautung gehabt hätte als ë und als é, hätte das Wort von Reim nicht ausschliessen können bei einem Dichter der, wie wir gerade sahen, in der Not auch die e verschiedener Qualität vor t reimte. × × × ×

Auf die Frage nun, warum Wolfram so verfuhr, könnte man antworten, er habe eine Form gemieden, von der er nicht wusste

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[illegible] mistaken [illegible] [2] See Gottfr. v. Strassburg.

for hete in rime and hete may have been Wolfram's favorite form of the preterit of haben, and may account for the few examples thereof in opposition.

sollte er sie, wie die einen als tête oder wie die andern als tête reimen, und bei der er, wenn er nur die eine sprach und dann reinte, fürchten musste von anders Sprechenden gescholten zu werden. Er hätte dann hier bloss das "unsichere und zweifelhafte" im Reime gemieden. Aber es scheint mir dies für die Form tête oder tête bei Wolfram, der ja stete : bête nicht scheut, nicht so "unverschämt", als die Annahme, dass er tete mit seiner Analogieform tete, die ja nur die Wenigsten sich schon zu reimen getrauten und gewiss auch nicht alle Sprachen in einen Topf warf und für ebenso unsicher und schwankend hielt, wie diese. Man darf nicht einwenden, dass er dann die beiden Formen tete und tete wenigstens auf einander hätte reimen müssen. Das konnte er ja eben nicht ohne das formell schwankende und bei den Dichtern verpönte tete in einer bestimmten Form dem Leser

möglich bleibt es aber trotzdem weil wir doch nicht gezwungen sind Wolfram für in allem und jedem konsequent zu halten.

zu retrojicieren. Ich meine also: Wolfram
schrieb liete im Sing. und Pret. im
Plur., daneben liet und lieten und wusste
auch von der Form leete für Ind. und
Konj. Präsens wie lud zu seinen Reim-
Formen, ausser ausnahmsweise wider besseres
Wissen [illegible] und so zu [illegible]
und [illegible] Dichter [illegible] für den
Reim nicht brauchen konnte. Mit liete
hielt es gleich und lete für tete
und [illegible]

Der Mantel by [illegible]

Austrian, before Die Crone, 1200–1210 (Warnatsch p 5) ed. J. Warnatsch. Breslau 1883. in 8vo. [illegible]

ersêt < ergên : lêt indef. 108.

Diu Crone by Heinrich von dem Türlin, 1215–1220 30 041 lines. ed. G. H. F. Scholl Lit. Ver. XXII. (1852)

gêt – gên : stêt – stên	: [illegible]	311
clârête dat. sg.	lête	1195
lêt indef.	: clârêt dat. sg.	130
lêt	clârêt acc.	15
lêt	: clârêt dat. sg.	1681
lêt	: clârêt dat. sg.	1697
clârêt acc. sg.	: [illegible]	2505
stêt : stên	: [illegible]	280
lêt	: gêt < gên	8130

Sêt dat sg	: Set indic	[illegible]
Sunète nom sg	: Sete indic	1345
Sete	: Sête nom sg	2820
Sete dat sg.	: Sete nom	: Sete 3050
Sette indic	: Sette[1] dark color	2853
Sêt subj? indic	: Gesmet nom. sg.	5641
Sete subj?	: versuch	5847
Saete subj?	: saete	: saete <tuon subj. 7038
saete < tuon subj	: Saete subj.	11495
Saete subj.	: saete < sât dat sg.[2]	11780

From line 12281 the text of Die Krone is preserved only in Hs V which is so late and corrupt that the material would not have much value. It has not yet been considered in connection with this work.

1) Variant Set : set , sette or sete are given by Lexer

2) see Weinhold mhd. Gram. §

...proportionately frequent association of the [illegible] of haben with clârêt and proper names in Diu Crone is noteworthy. Leyser gives clârêt and clarêt. H. v. d. H. probably employed clârêt: Cf. clarêt: stêt < stên 2483, clarêt stêt < stên 54. After a thorough study of all the instances of clarêt in rime in Diu Krone it will be possible to show that clarêt was also used in this poem. Cf. ZfdA 6, 274-275. clarêt: Gahmuret Parzival 809, 29; clarêt: mêt and Gahmuret Gro (Reinbot v. Durne); mêt: clarêt Willehalm des Teirlins. See Leyser, and Bartsch, Germania 2 Müller's Bibl. clarête: bête Wolfr. v. Esch. Willehalm 2[illegible]; clarête: mête 184, 21 ete.

The possibility of bête is not to be entirely excluded from consideration owing to the marked inaccuracy in rime, and the carelessness with which ë was joined with e (see Scholl § XII; the following are given within

on sheet 2 another

engegen, wiste : geste, wirt : verzert. Warnatsch Mantel §91, records the following in Mantel :- stete : bete 296, legen : gewegen 609, wisten : gesten 655 wisten : vesten 782, phlihen : slegen 802, legen : phlihen 905. Zu K : Russ. 20. Bair. Gr. §12.

Warnatsch Mantel, §93 has also the following :-

e : ê :- werden : bekêrden Mantel 224. In Krone [illegible] Russ. 20. Bair. Gr. §93.

What quality is to be ascribed to the stem-vowel e in hetes in Dôlet : het 1091, Lunete : hete 1345, and het : Giwanet 5647 ?

Observe :- Giwanet : stet < stat 5730, Lunete : stete < stat 2077, stete < stat : bete Mantel 296.

Compare the following examples from Wolfram von Eschenbach :- Dôlêt : Kaylêt P. 58, 29 ; Dôlêt : Trebuchêt P. 201, 1 ; Caylête : bite P. 65, 15 ; Lunete : bite P. 436, 5 (see Reimregister zu den Werken Wolframs von Eschenbach. v. A. Schultz. Sam. Werke) Leipz. u. Berlin 1891 ; Hartmann [illegible]

4 instances of Lunëte in rime-position :-

Tëte : Lunëte - 2707 3203 3888 7890 8483

zetete : Lunete 5157 5883 8023.

Lunëte : tëte :- 2717, 3201, 4275, 5215, 5483, 5551,

5561, 5893 7825 7889 8037 8135.

Lunëte : zetete 4209 8009 [illegible]

From Iwein were obtained from a Rime-Dictionary to Hartmann von Aue, prepared by Dr B. J. Vos of the Univ. of Illinois [illegible] that Hartmann von Aue used anything but ë as stem-vowel in tëte ~ tuon in the passages cited [illegible] original e (ë) before the t in Iwein. On view of these facts, it seems probable that we have Nëët : hët 1091, Lunëte : hëte 1345 ; hët : Gîwanet 5647.

The indic. sg. of hët occurs 7 times upto and including 2503. From 2503 to 7501 there is no instance of hët ; there are two, however, in the latter part of the portion examined (7501, 8120).

hiete indic. sg. occurs 4 times within the first 3100 lines; beyond that point up to 7501, the only indic. form which appears is hiette 6853 [illegible] three times [illegible] 3 times but only in the 2nd half of that position of the poem which has been examined (7038, 11495, 11780); hiete subj? once 3879. hiet subj? once 5647.

The plural of the indic. and of the subj. is not represented.

Indic. sg.

	hiet	hiete	hiette
1 to 2503	7	2	
2503 to 7501		2	1
7501 to 12281	2		

Subj. sg.

	hiete	hiet	hiette
1 to 3547			
3547 to 12281		1?	

Die Kindheit Jesu by Konrad von Fussesbrunn,
from Lower Austria 1200-1210. c 3000 lines.
(J. C. Kochendörffer, Glossarium 188 Lief. 43).

hâte	: drâte adv.	1883.
hâten	: tâten < tuon	1259
[illegible]	[illegible]	2531
Subj.- Elisabêt dat. sg	: hête Subj?	307
haeten, subj.	: raeten < rât, dat. pl.	803

In Mss Z Die Kindheit Jesu have among their
number two that are early. B, Z the 13th
century, the basis for the text as given by Koch-
endörffer; and A, dated c/250, hence the
material found outside of mine-Position may have
come [illegible]

12 instances of *hete(n)* were observed (91, 207 282 fol., 298, 300, 2814 fol. indefr., 2930, [illegible] 30, [illegible], [illegible], *hête* once (103), *hête* according to Kochendörffer's text, four times (76, 122, 282 fol., 2892 subj?) It is at once noticeable that a form *hete* appears so frequently outside of rime position, but is proportionately rare in rime : *Elisabête*? : *hête*? subj? 307, *profhêten* : *hêten* 2531. It is evident that *hete* would not have been entirely without rime facilities in Die Kindheit Jesu. Compare the following :- *tete* < *tuon* : *stete* < *stat* 899, *stete* < *stat* : *tete* < *tuon* 2851 *mête* : *stete* < *stat* 2397, *stete* < *stat* : *bete* (vb) 2415, *stete* < *stat* : *spranbete* 2069, from which it would seem that *stete* has both *ê* and *ë* for stem-vowel with possibly a leaning towards the former. No examples of *ë* : *e* exist in the poem, examples of instances con[illegible] *hete* being [illegible]

Anlagen

[illegible] Wirnt von Gravenberg a Barlaam
Gravenberg 1208 - 1210. 11708 lines. ed Franz Pfeiffer.
Leipzig. 18[illegible]

[illegible]	stêt < stên,	10, 4
[illegible]	stêt < stên	[illegible]
hêt	stêt < stên	[illegible] 38
begêt < begên	hêt	[illegible] 40
hêt	stêt < stên	[illegible] 3–
glêt acc. sg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	glêt acc sg	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	147, 33
stêt < stên	hêt	180, 3
Nachmet	hêt	198, 11
erwêt < erwên	hêt	199, 21
hêt unde ?	vergêt < vergen	220, 27.

Gravenberg, fr. [illegible] note 3 [illegible] supra.

Vele unterscheidet nicht zwischen 3 Pers und 1 Pers

< Beobachtungen zum Reimgebrauch Hartmanns und [illegible] von A. Jeitteles in Abhandlungen zur Germanischen Philologie Festgabe für [illegible] Heinzel, Halle 1898. 4to. pg. 500 >

Denn die hier von Lachmann und anderen gemachten Unterscheidungen scheinen mir hinfällig. Hauptsächlich glaubt Lachmann bei den einsilbigen, endungslosen Formen zwischen 1. und 3. Pers. in der Weise unterscheiden zu müssen, dass die endungslosen Formen sich auf die dritte Person beschränkte. Er wurde dazu vor allem durch den Wigalois verleitet, wo er das einzige ich hêt : Mahmêt 7714 als ich hête : Mahmête fasste, dem dann geschlossen: er (sî) hêt : vêt, stêt, gêt u. s. w. gegenüber standen. Aber das durchgehende er (sî) hêt in den sicheren Reimen auf -êt beweist nichts da die 3. Pers. in den Reimen des Sing. Prät. Indic. ungemein überwiegt. Das lässt sich ganz deutlich erweisen. Hartmann gebraucht im Er. Greg. und a. Rein. hâte, also keine endungslose Form, und bietet es dort 7 mal im Reime, aber keines der hâte ist erste oder dritte Person; wir können also unter den hêt

[illegible] ich . d.
scheide demnach hei Wirnt nicht zwischen ich
hête und er hêt sondern reime auch 7114 hêt:
Mahmêt und vergleiche dem Mahmêt das
Porêt des Wigal. (0072) und erinnere an Naza-
rêt (z.B. Wh. 2,9,17), Tardefablêt (Parz. 381. 11 u.
ö.)! Erst im Wh., dem Wirnt nicht bekannt, reimt
[illegible]

Some material which has been collected from
[illegible]
in writing Mahmêt :- Wolfram von Eschenbachs
Willehalm 17 21 Mahmête : bête ; : bête 217, 19
Mahmeten : gebêten 9 7 : gebeten 311 5. zu Schul-
ex Lam. Mearte) 17

Der Heilige Georg, by Reinbot von Durne :- Machmet .
[illegible] : hêt : Machmet 3505 hêt Machmet
4203.

Willehalm, by Ulr. v. d. Turlin :- hêt : Mahmet xc, 5
[illegible] : Mahmêt

Zwierzina is undoubtedly right in thinking that no distinction in form is to be made between 1st and 3rd person. but perhaps in error in reading Machmêt, Machmête seems far preferable. See examples above

Bekanntlich stammt Wirnt wahrscheinlicher
Weise aus einer Gegend, die der Heimat Wolframs
ziemlich nahe lag. Wirnt gebraucht nun als Ind.
Prät. im Reime, trotzdem er doch etwa bis etwa
z. 9300 Hartmann nachahmt und dieser hâte
reimt ausschliesslich hât und zwar: slâf
gât 3005, 3401, 8611;
209. 1162. 2659. 3738. 6987; : glât 5785. 5646.
5702; Mahmêt 7714. Vor die Stelle, an der
Wirnt Wolframs gedenkt und von Hartmann zu
Wolfram überläuft, fallen 9 der 12 hât; hinter
dieselbe bloss 3; keines hinter 8611. Es ist ja
bekannt, dass erst in Vers 9000 - Schluss
der Einfluss Wolframs bei Wirnt ganz zum
Durchbruch gekommen ist und nun Stil
und Sprache beherrscht: Wirnts sân, sider,
fier, âne, twâl (11180; u. s. w. finden sich
erst nach 9000, oder werden, wie nicht, erst
hier häufiger. Wirnt hat also an Wolfram
gelernt sein hât in Reime zu meiden, sowie
er die weiten Lesarten wohl hören auch ha-

mit Hartmann nur bis ganz reimt.

War das blosse blinde Nachahmung der nackten Tatsache, dass Wolfram kein hêt reimt sowie kein kam, oder war es die Nachahmung eines bestimmten Details der Technik des Vorbildes?. Wirnt ahmt Hartmann im ersten Teile doch auch sklavisch nach, er reimt Hartmanns kam, obwohl es ihm gestattet er sich hât sein hêt. Was ist das Entscheidende, dass er bei Hartmann eine Form als Rest von kâm sah, eine reine hêt nicht hêt wie den Reimen fand dass also nach diesem Vorbild die Form die immer die Lautite, zu reimen gestattet war, nach jenem aber nicht? Vielleicht (Zwierzina, 403-494) Das flexionslose hêt ist mit seiner mangelnden Endung eine Analogie zu den starken Präteritis. Es ist klar dass der Eng. kam hêt lauten muss und d. Plur. hêten dass lose gesetzten Formen bei Wirnt nicht reimen kann niemanden verwundern. Wirnt sprach wie

in seinem Gedicht von Planeten und Propheten (Wtd 9444. note)
Hartmann reimt töte (freilich nur dieses, ebenso wie
er nur hâte, nicht hât reimt), also reimt auch Wirnt
zunächst das Prät. von tuon: er reimt es zu böte, so wie Hart-
mann, Wigal. 1787. 2071. 5223. 10338, zu gebôte 4822 (1. Pers.)
7337 aber seiner Sprache und Technik gemäss[2] auch zu
gebôt, Acc., 1353. 8392 und zu bröt 9970; ferner bindet
er es im Dreireim mit böte und stete 305. 2201,
aber auch allein mit stete 4503. 4504. 4840. 5382 (1 Pers.).
5935. [illegible] 9947 [illegible]
stete: gebôte reimt (4392. 4741. 5307. 5498. 8284) und
stete: bôte (1594. 1800. 8307. 9422. 10425), [1] so ist es immer-
[illegible] wahrscheinlicher töte, da sich seine Reime auf stete ausser

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[1] Auch ruoten: wägen 10907, öfter zu degen 7500 u. s. w.

[2] Wirnt reimt auch stete (slâfstete): gebet Acc., 3448. 8284; bat:
stat 11580; got: gebate 6879. 6874 (im Dreireim), got: bote 5079,
gote: gebot 8332. 9394; herczeit: mite 10500. Er apocopiert
also das: nach [illegible] kurzer Stammsilbe [illegible] und überall
im Reim.

dem Dreireimen in nicht mehr als zwei zusammenhängenden Versen (4503-4997) konzentrieren. Eine derartige Verteilung ist [illegible] angewandten Formen und Reihen einen Umfang lässt der ihm früher oder später unerträglich schien". (Ibid. p. 195)

"It is singular that Zwierzina did not notice that Wirnt used stête < stat, and perhaps only that instead of stęte; and there is no reason to suppose that Wirnt made use of tête < tuon, since tete : stete does not, under the present circumstances indicate tête. Zwierzina is probably in error in saying that Wirnt rimes stete : stete in standslos, since the former would seem to have ë in the stem-syllable.

Interessant [illegible] ist [illegible] Reimworte liefert also stete und tete [illegible] Dunkel.

[illegible] nimt hört nun etwa Vers 8660 auf, hêt zu reimen, das er früher 12 mal gereimt hatte. Nur 10338 ist ein Rückfall. Aber während er dieses übermäßig [illegible] die letzten 3000 Versen nur dieses eine Mal gebraucht! [illegible] es in den ersten 3000 Versen 5 mal, und in den zweiten 7 mal, und in den dritten 7 mal: kann diese Regelmässigkeit der Verteilung hier und dieses plötzliche Einschrumpfen dort Zufall sein? Es könnte wohl, aber es wird wohl nicht. Halten wir es doch zusammen mit der gleichen Erscheinung bezüglich des hêt und des kam, s. oben S. 493! Wirnt, er wird da unter seinen Zeitgenossen wohl nicht allein gestanden haben, merkte es also, dass Wolfram es verschmähte ein reimbares tete wirklich zu reimen, so wie auch hete, bezw. hêt und haete und er [illegible] es auch.

Zwierzina has accepted stete < stat in Wigalois; that being done, rime facilities must be one bid for stete since stete occurs often throughout the poem. If hete has facilities and yet does not exist in rime in the last 3000 lines, Zwierzina's argument is as valid as if hete were left

stete

provided that one holds that stete has a for stæ- vowel

not in consideration; but it was remarked above that Swierzina is perhaps in error in not writing line 5611 [illegible] 5611 [illegible] was no time [illegible] to [illegible] regard the [illegible] form of the fretum, taken from nine in the last 3000 lines as due to the fact that Virgil now left from [illegible] to [illegible] Swierzina [illegible] of this possibility since it would militate against his [illegible].

	hêt	hêc
2000 - 3000	2	[illegible]
3000 - 4000	3	(3031 3303 3337)
4000 - 6000	3	(5485 , 5646 , 5703)
6000 - 8000	3	(6985 , 7730 ? 7765) 7705 ?
8000 - 9000	1	(8611)

8611 - 11708 (3097 lines)

Hirsel und Dietlieb, Austrian, written at the beginning of the 13th century, perhaps 1200-1210 (s. Symons Gru. II,-17 ; Vogt, Gru. II-320 ; DTB-, XXVIII) . DTB I. 1350 lines. ed.

diete dat. sg. : liete (~~Hiebette~~) indep. 1077

liete subj., indep. : miete dat. sg. 7567

taete subj : taete < tuon, subj. 680,

taete < tuon subj taete subj 9089.

Iwein. Die gemeinsame Grundlage aller Handschriften und Drucke des Gedichtes, in welcher dieses schon mit einer schwachen Fortsetzung, dem Walbran, versehen war, geht nicht über das Ende des 13. Jahrhs. zurück, stammte aber nach des Herausgebers Meinung aus einem 1195-205 in Tirol verfassten Original" (Vogt, Gru. II,-320). ~~2 Hälfte~~ DTB I. 1890 lines. ed. H. Fanicke, Berlin.

liette was proposed as correction by F. H. v.d. Hagen, but was not accepted by Fanicke

statt in ôle könnte man nur gelrâte schreiben, aber wahrscheinlicher ist dass ein ungewöhnliches veraltetes wort und ein ungenauer reim entfernt worden sollten, und dass dadurch die verwirrung entstand auch Lexer K 1509 vor not noch auf genâte" (Jänicke, p. 236, note 1510)

Some of the Mss. are at variance relative to the words frâten and genâte, and this example is of little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Walther von der Vogelweide, probably an Austrian.
1198-1228. ed. W. Wilmanns, Halle, 1883.

trinitâte dat. sg. : hâte : râte dat. sg. 3-1

staete noun, dat. sg. : haete 1 pers. sg., subj. 4

The date of the 2nd example is about 1213 (see Wilmanns p. 303, 1), the date of the 1st is uncertain (see Wilmanns, Leben und Dichten Walthers von der Vogelweide Bonn, 1882 p. 130.

The plural and the dative singular of stat do not exist in rime in Walther von der Vogelweide; but the gen. sg. once (stat : trat 54, 25). The acc. sg. is frequent. It is possible that Walther did not use stat constantly as gen. and dat. sg.; since it is found only once. tete does not occur in rime, nor any other word which would furnish rime-facilities for tete = tëte. In view of the extent of Walthers poetry, two rimes

has is rather singular. Neith, may have umlaut
hête as it is found so often outside of rime
in the Mss. but whether hête, hete, or
hēte it is impossible to say. Het is without
facilities since <lât, gât and stât always appear
in rime except the one instance of gêt : stêt 90,6
where gât : stât may have originally stood.
hâte too has no facilities occurring in rime position
with the exception of Trinitâte : râte 3,1,3. The
most is made of this one opportunity for hâ
is joined with thine in Dreizehn (Trinitâte : hâte :
râte 3,1). Trinitâte and râte are both in the
dat. sg. Trinitâte is feminine and may be either
Trinitâte or Trinitaete in the dat. sg. râte is dat.
sg. and may be feminine as well as masculine,
and either râte or raete is admissible in the
dat. sg. (su Meinhold, mhd Gram. §452). Other
examples of tât and zât in Walther's poems
throw little light upon the situation
unverstaete — : taete : [illegible] subj. Taete 1st sg = tât, subj.

30, 9 ; lât : misetât gen. sg. 93, 17 . These are the only instances of tât that are not nom. inative or accusative singular, and rât is not to be found in any case but the nom. and acc. sg. Hence swelute tute rdi must be left unchanged since they may in correct tât [illegible] the nom. and acc. sg.

There are a number of rimes in -aete, hence there was abundant opportunity for haete which appears [illegible] see blaete haete subj. 79, 30.

The indicative sg. of the vrb tuon does not occur in rime except in the 2. pers. sg. as taete (haete < biten, 2. pers. sg. : taete < tuon, 2. pers. sg. 71, 10 and 100, 37). The plural of the indicative is found once lœrâten : lâten 21, 34 The subj. sg. taete [illegible] occurrences [illegible] 93, 30 . 13 .

The mission of the present indic. sg. of tuon and of haben might be due to conscious avoidance

words with varying or dialectic forms, as Zwierzina would suggest for Hartmann von Aue, Wirnt von Grafenberg and Wolfram von Eschenbach in their [illegible]

Bruchmann's Reimverzeichniss has been made use of in collecting material for the Rhythm and Rhyme.

Kudrun was written in Austria, the oldest portions between 1210 and 1230 see Symons, Pfs 33-34 ed. B. Symons, Halle 1883, 1820 lines.

hieten : rieten < râten 443, 3.

gebieten infin. hiete subj 1015, 3.[1]

Kudrun is preserved in only one Ms. the Ambraser, written between 1500 and 20. [illegible]

[1] The Ms. has verfieten : hieten which Martin Bartsch & Symons change gebieten : hiete, perhaps correctly &c. (see Symons, 1015, 3 footnote).

of the early part of the 16th century. The MS. is often incorrect because of the carelessness of the scribe and his failure to understand the Vorlage. There are many evidences of accretions. (see Sermons, p.p. 29-38). It is uncertain how much importance should be attached to material obtained from Rudrum, perhaps not very much, little.

The following are the facilities observed in rime position :- waete < wât : staete 19, 3 ; gewaete

[illegible]

subj 171, 3 ; gewaete nom : taete subj. 338, 3 ; taetē subj. 1 pers. sg : staete adj 350, 3 ; taete subj? ; staete adj 1024, 3 ; staete adj : getaete < tuon, subj? 1052, 3 staeten adj : raete < rât, *acc. pl. 1245, 3 ; raete < rât, dat sg : swaete < wât, dat, sg 1301, 3 ; taetē subj : staetē adv. 1607, 3 ; waete < wât acc. pl : raete < rât, nom pl. 1610, 3 ; gewaete, nom acc. : baete < bâten, subj. 1654, 3 ; waete < wât gen. : staete adv 1669, 3.

spâte adv. : kemnâte 1191, 3 ; spâte adv. : kemnâten 1275, 3 berâten : brâten 104, 3 ; berâten : brâten 273, 3 ; tâten : gerâten

939,2 ; kemenâten : tâten 1065, 3 ; kemenâten : berâten 1269, 3 ; berâten : kemenâten 1292, 3 ; kemenâten : berâtten 1329, 3 ; berâten : berâten 1393, 3 ;

hête nom. sg. : tete ætum 320,1 ; gebêt acc. : stet lat. sg ; stat 133

Numerous facilities exist, accordingly, for bæte and berâten). None for hête and hicte; although hiete and hieten occur once each in rime, and it may be that they are not more frequent because of the inconvenience in riming them.

Outside of rime-position in the first 400 lines the following were noted: hiet indisp. 2.2 ; het (hæte Martin) 61, 2 ; het indisp. 68, 2 ; het indisp. (hête Martin) 68, 4 ; het (Martin hête) 92, 1 ; hête 95 1; hieten indisp. 42, 1 ; hieten indisp. 67, 4 ; 84, 1 ; 85, 4; hête 10 . . hête indisp. 28 .

On the last 400 lines :- hieten 1685, 1. hiete 1632, 2. hête 1607, 3 ; 1643, 1 ; 1675-5 (Ms. has hette. So Martin) ; 1681, 4 (Martin hæte subj?) ; hêten subj? (Martin has hæten) 1693, 2.

Kudrun, ed. E. Martin, Halle, 1872.

Even if the editions of Martin and Symons reproduced what exists in the Ms. which seems unlikely from 1675, 3, this material would have little or no value on account of due to the age and character of the Ms. Nevertheless since [illegible] results for liete, few for liete, and possibly none for hete in view the examples found outside of rime [illegible] inclined to think that one of the 3 forms was originally in Kudrun; viz. liete or liete and hete. The dat. sg. of the feminine noun stat, = "stelle, stätte"), is found only twice in rime (stat : hat <biten 937, 1; gebiet : stet 1133, 1), and from these [illegible] facilities for hete or not, since e in stet may be ë. Martin, p. 11, quotes it as an example of ë: ë and e [illegible] in Kudrun but ë : e is comparatively frequent in less syllabic rimes: ersten : <erlosten 1, 3; enwëssen 1130 sëgen : legen 2, 2; <ze : selben : sëlben 715 ersten : <erlosten 1467 wëssen : sëgen 2, 2; reste : <erlösten 2547 sëlde

Martin, Ph. St. 1.

idole 1031, engigene : digene 120). Martin has recorded only a few instances of ẹ : ê, and in both ẹ is followed by r :- verre : sêre 613, mère : lerre 1690. Lyonnet rejects ẹ : ê in 613 and 1690, emending the text so as to bring about parity of rime. It is doubtful, therefore, whether fiete > fête could have been sufficiently admitted into rime position in view of the inexactness in rime which would have been created thereby. Disyllabic fete might have been rimed with gebile and other ẹ+ rimes but there are lacking rimes in 320 (fete and possibly, in 1133, gebet ?).

The historic indic. sg. of tuen is rare too (3 : 320 : the Cursor fûten occurs twice (9512, 10053 : fut Sg., 5 times (56, 3; 171, 3; 338, 3; 350, 3 (pres sg.; 1007, 3; subj?: 1024, 3; 1052, 3). The almost total exclusion of the indic. sg. from rime would seem to be due to its form and not to its use for stylistic reasons, and as the use would be not so less vacillating and subject to dialectic variations.

Leidhart von Remmthal was from the northern part of Bavarian Carinthia. His poetical activity may have begun as early as 1200, and continued till 1236. The greater part of his work probably falls between 1217 and 1236. (See Steiger pp 3-4, Stummer, Herrand von Wildonie, Wien, 1880, p. 61). ed. F. Keinz, Leipzig, 1889. 3400 lines.

haete subj., indep. : taete < tuon, subj. 54a, 9.

Examples for haete are: gehaete : staete rh : waete < wât 7, 18; getaete < tuon indic? : haete < hiten subj. 38, 28; staete nom. dat. sg. : waete < wât dat. sg. 40, 31; haete < hiten subj. : gestaete < stæte nom. : taete < tuon subj. : staete adj. or adv. 64, 43. There was, accordingly, abundant opportunity for haete.

No examples for hete or hête are to be found in rime-position, but for hêt two were observed: tet < tuon : hêt, noun, acc. sg. 40, 46.

Rimes in -eten are more frequent: gehelen, perf.

treten infin. : *jëten* infin. 19, 22; 33, 22; *gewëten* nom. pl. = *genossen* : *Künechôhsleten* dat. : *keeten* dat. sg. : *trëten* infin. 'tanzen' : *ungebiten* part. pret. 5176 Rimes in *-ieten* are : *diet* : *schriet* 43, 13; *schiet* : *minniliet* 55, 26; *entieten* : *rieten* 42, 12. It would have been possible for Meidhart to rime *lâten* though it may not have been convenient to do so : *râte* ~ *rât*, dat. sg. : *spâte* adv. 14, 27; *lâten* ~ *luon* : *trâten* < *treten* 35, 33. *gât* and *stât* are frequent in rime, but *gêt* and *stêt* do not appear, hence the lack of facilities for *hêt*.

The gen. and dat. sg. of *stat* have the same form as the nom. sg. : *stat* ~ *-ten* : *stat* gen. sg. 51, 93. dat. sg. : *hât* : *stat* 13, 9; : *hât* 54, 27; : *getrat* 33, 32; : *riat* 62, 23, hence *stat* = *stet* : *gestatet* 21 = *stete*.

The preterit : *luon* is found a few times indic. : *lêt* 45, 40 subj. : *luete* = 15 : *mahte* 58, 28.

Outside of rime, the future of haben occurs as follows: Indic. sg: het 11, 23 (hat mss. C.); 1. fut. sg. 18,65 (hat C.); 1. fut. sg., indef. 24,58; 26,7 (hat R.); 27, 12; indef. 26, 26; 1. fut. sg., indef. 40, 6; 1. fut. sg. 48, 35; indef. 50, 76; indef. 53, 39; 53, 48;

hute: 1. fut. sg. indef. 34, 34.

hiet: indef. 48, 36; 1. fut. sg. 54a, 1 (hut C., hutt c); (en)hiete 1. fut. sg., indef. 58, 34 (hat c).

Indic. pl.: heten: indef. 20, 6; indef. 20, 23; 47, 14

Subj. sg.: het 1. fut. sg. 27, 35; hute 1. fut. sg. 47, 7; het 1. fut. sg. 57, 99; hute 57, 54; het 1. fut. sg. 61, 75

hiet indef. 31, 41; hiete 53, 53; 53, 55; hute C. hutt c hulde O); 55, 35 (hat C, hutt c, hiet R); 58, 34; hiet (in R) 61, 65.

Variants recorded in the critical apparatus given by Haupt in his edition of Kudrun, Leipzig, 1853, have been added above in curves. For mention and short description of the Mss. see Haupt, I-VII; Kelnz, 13. It is not apparent that the variants throw much light upon the situation, unless the het = Mss. [illegible]

hâte, and the hett of c as indicating hette
For hette no facilities exist in rime-position, and
only a few for hête.
Of the 24 examples picked from the lyrics of Reinmar
(and Neidhart) 24 are hieten. Since Neidhart's
home was in Oberpfalz, approaching Middle
German territory, it is possible that some or all
of these hieten for which there are no facilities
found in rime position in his poems. Neidhart may
have made a distinction in form between the
indicative and subjunctive, since hiete appears
in some of the Mss (especially in R a 14th cent. Ms.)
where the mode is subjunctive. The most that
can be said is that this material indicates that
Neidhart used hiete and hieten, but whether
the latter was hiên hieten or hieten is uncertain
perhaps hête for which there are no facilities

Der Wälsche Gast [illegible]

a Bishop in Friaul, who used a language which shows distinctive characteristics of southeast German localities, especially of Steiermark and Austria. The date of composition is 1215-1216. Tomasin's language is said to be archaic in some respects owing to the fact that his knowledge of German was partly acquired through reading a literature some of which was midway between Old High German and Middle High German.

The text of the poem is in 15752 lines.

ed. F. Rückert. Quedlinburg und Leipzig 1852. (Bib d. gesam. deut. Nat. Lit. 30

Subj: liebt : lights acc. sg. neut. : liebt subj 1802

liebt subj: indef : diet = volk, nom/pl.?) 10053

Indic: - liebt indef. : liebt acc. sg. or pl.? 2914

liebt acc sg. or pl. : liebt indef 8941

liebt indic : liebt dat. sg.? 12921

Archibald, M.L. [illegible]

It may be that the form of the infinit of haben exhibited in rime in Der Wälsche Gast was obsolescent at the time of composition (1215-1216), since it was remarked that Thomasins language has been found to contain orthography that was passing out of use or already archaic.

The small number of examples is perhaps due to inconvenience in rimed hât. dât furnishes all the facilities observed in rime position appearing four times in each case joined with hât in rime.

Without a more careful study of the Mss. relative to what is to be found outside of rime-position it is impossible to say whether hât was the only form of the infinit of haben employed by Thomasen. No facilities exist in rime for hâte, hâten or hête. gêt : stêt is not infrequent but there is the possibility that all such as gêt : stât since gât and stât-stân are very numerous in Der Wälsche Gast, and a study

of the relative frequency of pâte stâte and pête stête
rni of rimes in -âte and -ête would be useful
to pronounce upon gêt : stêt, and hence upon
the facilities for lêt. Within the first 5300 lines
gêt and stêt occur as follows :- stêt : gêt 419, 2013, gêt :
slêt 2055 respêt : bestêt 2265 unstaet gêt 2521
gât and stât occur stât stât 1:0 2:1 · slât 3:0 [illegible]
lât . slât 557 plât stât 455 hât rât 2001 sât slât 207
gât : shât 2201, gât : hât 2397, hât : gât 2527, hât : stât 2923,
stât : grât 3271 widerstêt . sât 3317 brâht · slât 3331 hât slât 3455,
lêt rât 3795; hât gât 3507 stât : hât 3424 hât stât 3995 slât gât 4107,
stât : getât 4335; hât : stât 4521, bestât : hât 4557.
There are abundant opportunities for lêit :- 11, 225, 229, 281, 325,
407, 543, 551, 571, 657, 663, 681, 701, 733, 891, 913, 923, 989, etc. etc
Rimes in -aete :- raete : bestaete 182, unstaete : missetaete 813,
retaete staete 910 taete getaete 1703 taete : raete 1801 getaete . staete 251
staete . raete 3714 unstaete : missetaete 3814 staete : taete 4213 unstaete
. missetaete 4235; retaete missemaete 5031 unstaete : retaete 5093
staete : unstaete 4325, taete . staete 3642.

Carl A. Krause Spruce 10ku lived in Austria and wrote between 1225 and 1250. Date of K.d. G. is between 1225 and 1230 (Bartsch 31–41 J. ed. K. Bartsch, Leipzig 1857. c 12mo lines.

râte < rât dat. sg.	: hâte indep.	145
drâte adv.	: hâte	169
drâte adv.	: hâte indep.	489
hâte	: drâte adv.	2141
hâte	: drâte adv.	4127
hâte indep. indic?	: drâte adv.	7445
hâte	: drâte adv.	9093
hâte indic? indep.	: drâte adv.	10041

bâten < biten	: hâten	857
hâten indic? indep.	: tâten < tuon indic?	4203
bâten < biten	: hâten indic?	4291
hâten indic?, indep.	: bâten < biten	4361
hâten indep.	: tâten	5891

ze Heinrich wîbe [illegible]

hâten indic ? indep : verrâten perf part. 6271

tâten ~ tuon : hâten indep 6999

tâten < tuon : hâten indic ? 8235

tâten < tuon : hâten indep. 9387

t-hâten ~ hiten : hâten indep. 9...

ontâten : hâten

gelaete < laen, 1 pers sg. subj : haete 1 pers sg. subj indep 8055

haeten < tuon, subj. : haeten subj. indep. 4287

haeten < tuon subj : haeten subj 4835

geraeten < tuon subj : haeten subj, indep 5545

staeten adj : haeten subj 6665

geraeten < tuon subj : haeten subj, indep. 6997

haeten subj : ertraeten < ertreten, subj 10119

haete 2 pers pl. subj, indep. : missetaetet subj. 2841

Jf Bartsch's orthography is correct. hâte is the regular indic. sing. distributed almost evenly distributed over the poem, hâten the plural indic. The sing has eight occurrences, the plural eleven. The subj. sg occurs only once (8055), the plural six times beginning with l. 287

Pfaffe Amis by Stricker.

ed. P. Piper DNL. Höfische Epik II. 2510 lines

sprâte	: hrâte	251
hâte indep.	: drâte adv.	409
hâte	: drâte	739
hâte	: bûrâte dat. sg.	1267
hâte	: drâte	1315
hâte	: râte[1] rât. dat. sg.	1397
drâte adv.	: hâte indic.?	1529
drâte	: hâte indic.? indep.	1825
hâte	: drâte	1935
hâte indic.? indep.	: drâte adv.	2[illegible]
hâte indep.	: drâte	2275
hâte	: drâte	2475

drâte < tuon subj.?	: hâte? indep.	73
hâte < tuon subj.	: hâte indic.? indep.	2463

Sprachstand: Anfang 13. Jh.

[illegible]

In Neuhold Michl Comm. 9002

Kleinere Gedichte by Stricker

ed. K. A. Hahn, 2nd. und Leipzig 1839, in Bib. d. deut. Nat. Lit. 1. Abth., V, 18. c 2000 lines

†âtun : tâten. V, 11

karte 2. fur. Sg. : karte 2. fur. sg." V, 63

Lete Late never here in a MS. where it not the mod

Der Winsbeke und die Winsbekin. Ein Bayerisch-Fränkisches Gedicht des XII Jahrhunderts. Herausgegeben von Moriz Haupt. Leipzig 1845. 8°. 14 pp. 1400 lines.

The portrait of Winsbeke does not exist in nine copies in these poems. Two copies are to be found in nine in Winsbekin, but in Winsbeke: hâte dat sg: ûfstrîte subj. present 44,8 ; zîten : gereiten inf. part. - gewîten perf. part. 67,1 ; entet 74,7. In Winsbeke there are, accordingly, no facilities for hâte haste and hêt. Hêt is to be found only once: Winsbeke 74,7 and it is therefore not possible to say whether here was found for hêt or not, since so far as is yet known, hîte is at least usually hîte (with î of original quality). The poems are rather too short for one to draw conclusions that are well grounded. It is rare that a short poem contains an example of the present of hâten. Gê : stât from gân and slâ : stât from Winsbeke 4 Hêt

Bayerisch contemporary of Rhenanian von Gerlacke after Wolfram and before Freidank. Vogt Grundriss II

zergât ; 30,11 sât : gât ; 40,15 stât : sât . Winsbekin :
14,6 stât ; 28,4 sât : vlât : stât ; 42,1 lât :
missetât : stât . Since ât and ît were
not confused [illegible] in rhyme, excepting words which occur somewhat
rarely, such as [illegible] which
occurs [illegible] in the Winsbeke and the
Winsbekin .

[illegible] a Bavarian
Austrian (Bezzenberger fr. 25) 1225 - 1240 (Bezzenberger
fr. 19) . ed. H. E. Bezzenberger Halle 1872 . 48 stanzas .
The preterit of haben does not occur in rime-
position . Besides habet , the following
forms appear : habt - habte hapte 38,1 ;
-habte habte - -hapte ghabte 103,23
stuete : buete III, 27a ; ungeruete : unstaete 117, 22 ,
unstaete : geruete 103, 21 ; widerstaete : spaete 45, 20 ,
-aeten :- -baeten : taeten 84, 22 ; staeten : raeten
159, 21 .

-ét - [illegible] 5, 10 ; [illegible] 5, 10 ; [illegible]

-ête. [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible]

ête : [illegible]

-ête :- [illegible] : [illegible] 127, 18 ([illegible] acc. sg[t]^m = "commanded place," [illegible] is dat. sg. < [illegible]).

-iet :- [illegible] : [illegible] 88, 7 ; [illegible] : [illegible] 9, 19 ;

-icte :- [illegible] : [illegible] 45, 20 .

-ieten [illegible] .

-aten :- [illegible] : [illegible] 132, 20 .

-âten :- [illegible] : [illegible] 162, 10 .

There are very numerous examples of [illegible] < [illegible], and [illegible] < [illegible] ; but none of [illegible] and [illegible], see Bezzenberger, rhyme-register). It may be forgiven, there are rime-facilities for [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] ; but none for [illegible] and [illegible], one or both of which may have been the singular form which Fridank employed rime-side of rime. [illegible] : [illegible] 127, 18 is decidedly important and instructive, owing to the fact

that stete < stat only exists once in the rime and in association with frete which has Umlaut - as the rime must [illegible] made use of stete < stat, gen. and dat. sg. and pl. with Umlaut - e, but not of stete (with ē having original quality). That poets might employ stete as if its stem-vowel were both ē and e or only as ē, reasonable. stat appears as gen. dat. sg. thus 'avoiding the difficulty: frequently all the forms are eschewed.' In the present instance we may be sure of stete alone and it is reasonably certain that Had Fridank used frete and desired to make a rime with it stete would have been most convenient and the poem would shown at least a few occurrences of frete: stete, unless he avoided the present of haben for [illegible] similarity of Fridanks language to that of Walth

[illegible] to [illegible]

meant to believe that Walther and Fridank were identical. Walther's poems show the [illegible] of [illegible] only twice in rime :- [illegible] 3, 2 and [illegible] subj 279 31, Fridanks forms may have been the same, and he may [illegible] for the same reason that led Walther to use [illegible] approximate [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which however the case judging from the material afforded by Karl der Grosse and Pfaffe Amis, it [illegible] remains for us to settle whether [illegible] is the only form, other than [illegible], that Fridank would

Dionysius, Bavarian or Austrian 1210–1250 Wpf Ems. (1–293). ed J. G. Büsching in Wagens Denk. Gedf. des Mittelalters Bd. 1. Nr. 4. c 6000 Lines

[illegible] : [illegible] 50

habte indep. : hatte (< hat < haben 2459

heten (?) indic ? : raitten (< reiten < riten 1894

hatte are pl ends : hatten 2509

habten : habten indeh 3019

stett (?) staete adv. : hett (haete ?) subj indep. 1422.

tät (taete or tet ? < tuon subj : het (?) subj indep. 5799.

Büschings text is after a Ms dated 1477, very late & poor, showing Swabian traces (as Dietf 35; and Büsching 1m). The rime is poor.

Der Heilige Georg, by Reinbot von Durne, a Meritc Bavarian 1231-1253 is perhaps the date (ed. Vetter cxlff).
ed. Ferdinand Vetter, Halle a. S. 1896. 6120 lines

prophête nom. sg	: hête indef.	3339
hête	: prophête nom. sg	7077.

126 [illegible]

prophêten nom. pl.	: hêten indef.	2605
planêten dat. pl.	: hêten indic. indef.	3463
hêten indef.	: Margarêten acc. sg.	4677
planêten nom. pl.	: hêten indef.	5711
hêten indef.	: planêten acc. pl.	6009.

[illegible] indicative present of [illegible] appears [illegible] twice as hête in the middle centres of the [illegible]; the plural hête is [illegible] [illegible] times, except that 2600 lines are passed before [illegible] [illegible] 2005. hête is perhaps used [illegible] 2500 [illegible] of the [illegible]

are to be found in Rimes, I think it may be shown that the quality and length of the stem-vowels in hête hêten and hâten are properly indicated in Bethes edition. The facilities are as follows:

stet < stat dat. sg. : entet < tuon 1389; stete < stat dat. sg.: tete < tuon 3719; tete < tuon : slele < stat dat. sg. 4149; ëte < tuon : stete < stat dat. sg. 4587; tete < tuon : slele < stat dat. sg. 5109; entet < tuon : stet < stat dat. sg. 5893 tet < tuon : stet < stat dat. sg. 5913 (tele is indic. in all these seven passages)

liet (dat sg.) : Munilet (dat sg.) 224; Munilet (dat sg.) : hêt (nom. sg.) 735; hêt acc. sg. schuochzabelbrêt acc. sg. 747; Machmet nom. sg. : gebêt dat. sg. 2363; gebêt dat. sg. Munilêt dat. sg. 2607 hêt acc. sg. : Machmêt 3305; hêt acc. sg. : Machmêt nom. sg. 4263; Munilêt dat. sg. hrêt nom. sg. 5019, dranêt dat. sg.; bêt acc. 5963.

gebete nom. sg. = bettgenassin : wete dat. sg. 2105 bete : bed, acc. sg. : wete nom. sg. 4137

[illegible] dat. sg. : [illegible]

[illegible] : [illegible] 3 :

curâtes : frîlâtes 3345

êt and stât :- 971, 983, 1743, 2178, 2467, 2765, 2871 2975, 2993, 3285, 3433, 3541, 3901, 3963, 4161, 4199, 4321, 4435, 4775, 5279, 5359, 5455, twenty two in all.

gêt and stêt :- 485, 817, 1743, 2821, 7869, 3537, 3573, 3915, 4451, 4497, 4955, 5543, twelve in all. (gât and stât are not rime-facilities for the preterit of habere, but are of interest in determining the relative frequency of gêt and stêt, and consequently the number of convenient rime-facilities for lêt).

If R. v. D. had made use of lêt, he would have rimed lêt with stêt gêt or Nazarêt for which there was abundant opportunity. It is noteworthy that rimes in -aet, -âte, and -âtes are only found once [illegible] 3345 respectively, hence the absence of lâte and frâte is not remarkable. lêt had numerous opportunities for [illegible] with stêt gêt or Nazarêt [illegible] but never with lêt [illegible]

Leët, but with *ueue* (these is the *Infinit*.) *Laden* associated. *Lete* might have been raised with *Lete* (*gehete* - *Heldengedächtnis*) and *stete* < *stat*

It remains to speak of one more interesting fact noted among the families by the [illegible] association of *tete* < *tuon* indicative with *stete* < *stat* dat. sg. seven times, 3389 3719, 4149, 7581, 5109, 5893 5913[1]. The same state of affairs relative to *stete* exists in Gottfried von Strassburg's Tristan where *stete* is rimed so often with *tete* alone.

This has given rise to the opinion that *tete* has *Umlaut* < *a* for stem-vowel in Gottfried von Strassburg see Michels Mhd Gram § 225 anm 1. and Zwierzina p. 495 or 2 with qualitative ingress between *Umlaut* < *ā* and *Umlaut* < *ē*, see Zwierzina p. 495. The examples afforded by R. v. S. seem to support the former view, viz, that *tete* has *Umlaut* < *a* for stem-vowel in words speaking for the old reduplicating vowel, since *tete* [illegible] *stete* [illegible]

[1] Tin Der Heilige Georg.

to stete. It is possible that R. v. d. confuses
ëete : stete or ëte : stete with ee : ete
ë and ę ; one may regard the latter more
probable if one does not think it merely acci-
dental that [illegible] with ëete geëete and weete (137, 208)
or with ëëte etc.

[illegible]

▷ Lived in Austria, 236 - 240. Pannonia dated 1246-1260 (Rothe, p. 90)

ed. G. Rothe Leipzig 1887.

Haeste indep. : staete fem. nom. dat. sg. 337, 2.

Rosengarten zu Worms v. K. Holtz Leipzig 1893.

The version A of 1568 lines was written 1250 or soon thereafter (Holtz p x-v). Bavarian-Austrian and Middle German elements in the language are found side by side (Holtz, p LXXXVIII). No instance of the fusion of Isolierte vocals in rime-position. This is not remarkable, since the 3 stems are only 1568 lines, and no rime-facility for any one of the forms of the fusion of Isolierte is found in rime.

Bruder Wernher, a wandering poet, lived a great part of his productive period (1217 - 50 in Austria & Styria. No 117. 700 lines.

Tannhäuser a Bavarian, wrote perhaps between 1245 and 1270.[1] (Vogt, Grm. II, - 336). 1344 lines. MSH 90.

No examples of the fusion of Isolierte vocals in rime

[1] see Kummer, Herzog v. Meldeia, post, foot note 6.

[illegible]

[illegible] 9 gas lines.

stête acc. pl. < stat : gebête acc = requestcommand : enbête inf. p. 293

In page 43 Zingerle includes this among examples of inaccurate rime : e : ë This may be incorrect since stete often occurs with an e having original quality, see p. 18 All the rime-facilities noted for the present (1) here are :- râte : sphâte I, 311 ; râte : drâte I, 186 tête : gebete I, 11, [illegible] rime examples for hêt bete stete and bete.

Hillebalm for Ulrich von dem Türlîn, a native of 'Kärnthen', who lived in 'Böhmen' when he wrote Hillebalm, between 1201 and 1209 (Zingerle p. XIII) ed. J. Zingerle. Prag 1893. 12 and lines.

hêt	: ergêt	XII, 27
enbêt	: stêt < stên	CLXXVII, 11

Ket	: *Floret* (*Ka? U*) acc. sg. masc.	CCXIII, 15
Ket indefs.	: *gôt* < *gên*	CCXLVIII, 7
Ket	: *engêt*	CCC.II, 23
Beonet nom. sg.	: *Ket* indefs.	XXXVIII, 3
Serinet	: *Ket*	LIX, 27
Revelinet acc. sg.	: *Ket*	CXCII, 15
Revelinet dat. sg	: *Ket*	CCV, 15
Beonet nom. sg.	: *Ket*	CCCXII, 21
Revelinet acc., rel. dat. sg.	: *Ket*	CCXXIII, 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] XXXI, 3

Subj. sg. *Kaete* subj. indefs. *Kaete* < *kitein* subj. CCXVI, 27

What is the quality and length of the vowel *e* in *ket* [illegible] is impossible to say. It is singular that in eleven instances, we find *ket* associated seven times with proper names. Of these,

4 *stêt* - *stên* : *Floret* XXVII, 7

ê in there is ë, the inference is that consequently
ê in het when associated with there is ë; if
that be true, why do we not find occurrences of
hêt : tet, hët or stet? tet appears eleven times
in rime; stet, seven times; het three times; whereas
[illegible] het [illegible]
[illegible] appears only once in rime (het -IX, 27). Unless it
be admitted that U. v. d. T.'s rime is careless as to
ë : ê or ê : ô (none of which are known to
me) one must conclude that he employed both
hët and hêt in the first indic. If U. v. d. T.
employed het, we might expect to find it excluded
from rime or else associated with stet(?) which
however was probably stët for U. v. d. T. In the
introduction (p xiv) Singer calls attention to twelve
instances of ë = [illegible] but I find no such
stet has been used in [illegible]. I am inclined to believe
that we have hët where het is rimed with
[illegible] names, except Dorêt, and hêt where het

: gêt ~ Flobêt ~ ceem If one proceeds along other lines, a number of impure rimes must be conceded, which are however, not impossible.

There are some facilities recorded which are of importance having direct bearing upon what has ~~just~~ been said: getet : stet XV, 5 ; Husinet : tet XLI, 23 ; tet : Tangronet LXXI, 1 ; bet : Machmet XC, 5 ; tet : stet CIII, ... bet : tet : stet CLXIX, 29 ; let : Rivelinet CXCI, ... bet : stet CXCVIII, 11 ; bet : Bahmuret CC, 9 . bet : tet CCXLII, 3 ; tet : stet CCLXXXVII, 23 ; stet : Dûzet CCXCIV, 7 ; tet : stet CCXLII, 25;

Since stet is rhymed five times with let , once with bêt , once with proper name, one might be inclined to accept stê : tet , or tet with intermediary vowel but stet is more naturally associated with tet (Ottmüller (sup), There are no and the fact that stet and tet occurs more frequently associated with each other than with other words is not strange. It must not be overlooked however that if we maintain that e in stet is here ê , and therefore in tet also, a

Strong ~~[illegible]~~ assonance may be made for *leet* ~~[illegible]~~ Wille-
halm - *Reetinet* : *let* occurs CXCV, 1 ; if *let* be here
accepted and therefore *Reetinet*, there also *Reeti-*
nêt : *het* CXCII, 15 ; CCV, 15 ; CCXXIII, 23 . *Serinet*
occurs but once (: *tret* LIX, 27) and it would be
possible to include this instance also among ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ those of *Ê*.

Herrant von Wildonie an Austrian poet, 1257-1275,
wrote : - Der Getriu Kone, not before 1257 (Ed. Kummer, p. 34)
II Der Blôze Keiser 2396
IV Von der Katzen, between 1269 and 1271
II Der verkerte Wirt, not after 1275
ed. K. F. Kummer, Wien, 1880. 1610 lines in all.

het : *stet dat sq.*[1] D.B. Kaiser 601

In *dat* sq. *stat* occurs four times only in rime in
three poems :- *stat* : *lât* II, 121 ; *hât* : *stat* & III, 317; *stat* :
rât III, 333; *stat* : *hât* 441 . there are therefore no means

[1] The Ms. *Lubraen* reads *so* : *hen hat het*

Offend for discussing het : stet , if indeed this combination was originally written by the poet which seems doubtful owing to the Ms as what the Ms. has , and the date of the Ms (1502). het as a present sg. indic. form of haben would be very irregular or else a 14th or 15th century [illegible].

There are no facilities whatever for the [illegible] to be found in [illegible]

[illegible] to the extent of haben [illegible] [illegible]

138.

Garel von dem Blühenden Tal , by Pleier a Bavarian or Austrian , between 1200 and 1280. (Voyt, Grm, II, 290)
ed. M. Walz, Freiburg i. B., 1892. 21 310 lines

het : stêt ~ stên 1503 ?

Tandareis und Flordibel , by Pleier , ed F. Khull Graz, 1885. 18339 lines.

The [illegible] of haben does not [illegible]

1861). 12834 lines.

stete (?) < stat, dat. sg Mss has stat : hete (? Mss has hat 2485

Altogether, there are 52 483 lines in the three poems by Pleier. The preterit of haben occurs only once in this vast extent if the uncertain instance in Meg. Garg. 2488 be excluded. Hartmann von Aue, Wirnt von Grafenberg, and above all Wolfram von Eschenbach are said to have served as patterns for Pleier (see Vogt, Gru. II, 290). Hartmann in his latest productions did not now employ the preterit of haben in rime. Wirnt used hât but showed a tendency towards abandoning [illegible] Wolfram used haete indic. once, haete subj. once and hâten subj. once. It is probable that Wolfram never used hât outside of rime. In view of these facts Pleier [illegible]

rime, and it is probable that he employed hête, for which there are no rime-facilities in his poems since he with only the rarest exceptions employed êût and stât instead of gêt and stêt. All the other usual forms of the preterit of haben have numerous rime-facilities.

Klein's rime is not characterized by marked purity with respect to ê, see Maly, pp. 323 and 320 and Bartsch p. 360; and since hête, stête, bête and proper names ending in -et abound, I do not think that the absence of the preterit of haben from rime can be due to the fact that the forms from was hête. stête and bête occur often, but not in such a way as to indicate [illegible]. I have made a complete list of rime-facilities for the preterit of haben in Karl and Parzivals. A transcription of these and a full discussion would occupy [illegible] pages. The forms given above are clearly supplanted by hête.

Der Dichter [illegible] 33

und 1290 [illegible] Haupt. 6 5-57 [illegible] ZfdA

5 50 ff. 1260 [illegible].

missetaete < missetaen, subj.	haete subj. indef.	
misetaete < missaen subj.	haete subj. indef.	33
taete < taen, subj.	haete subj.	103
haete subj.	taete subj. - taen	2

hiete subj., indef.	: bieten
hiete subj., indef.	: umpelmiete
enthiete subj. indef.	: miete

miuten dat.

[illegible] 1283 and 1299

ed. F. von Karajan Wien 1844 ZfdA 4, 1-41.

enthêt dat.	
gêt < gên	hêt indef.

ebiet dat. sg.	: biet indekl.	4, 203
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
hêten	: prophêten	2, 1131
hêten indekl.	: prophêten	1, 3
subj. : miet	: biet subj. indekl.	2, 1039

Dietrichs Flucht [illegible] Heinrich [illegible] Vaske ein deutsches Gedicht gegen Ende des 13ten Jahrhunderts (siehe Symons Gesch. II, 1-18

THS II.

staete dat. sg.	: haete indekl.	2389
drâte	: hâte indekl.	0923
tâten < tuon	: hâten indekl.	89
hâten indekl.	: tâten	2089
hâten indekl.	: râten inf.	8451

gehâten : hâten 719

subj. staete adj : haete subj. indefs. 5013

haete subj. indefs. : staete adj 7563

haete subj : staete neun dat. sg. 8923

Rudenschlacht by Heinrich der Vogler. DHB II

Herrâte : hâte indefs. 108, 5

hâten indefs. : verstâten < vertun 242, 5

trâten < treten : hâten 693, 5

tâten < tun : hâten 696, 1

[illegible]âten : trâten [illegible] 5

subj. staete adj : haete subj. indefs. 1096, 5

Parzival a Middle High German written between 1170 and 1190. ed. H. Rückert, Quedlinburg und Leipzig 1858 8070 lines.

hete indefs. : stete < stat acc. fem. (Mischhet. Hs.) 744

hete indefs. : hete dat. sg. (Mischhet. Hs.) 991

hete hete acc. sg. (Msg.) 2.3074

Elysabet nom. sg : het 3018

Latriset dat. sg. : het indic. 4331

Latriset dat. sg. . het indic. [illegible]

Latriset dat. sg. . het [illegible]

Latriset dat. sg. het indic. [illegible]

[illegible]ēt gêt ~ gên [illegible]

[illegible]ēt indic. : stêt ~ stên [illegible]

hêt indic ? glêt dat. sg 7188

[illegible]ēt indic. stêt ~ stên [illegible]

hiet indic. geriet ~ geraten [illegible]

steten ~ stat dat. pl . heten indic ? [illegible]

heten indic. [illegible] ten [illegible]

subj haete subj. indic. [illegible] 3005

haete subj. indic. baete ~ bieten subj. [illegible]

impurity of rhyme in Lohengrin is said to be frequent
in Rückert (pp. 268, 269, 272). Further studies of this
poem might bring interesting and important results.
It is noteworthy that steten < stat only occurs
with beten (bete : stete 744, steten : beten 453).
This is favorable to ę in beten; for these instances
the frequent assonance -etriset : -ĕt would
indicate -êt or -ęt; for the former there are
few facilities since gêt and stêt as far as ob-
done (bet : gêt 1564; stêt 1711, 7541). stât occurs five
times (84, 144, 184, 275, 221) gât once (439).
If Latriset had the final syllable -ĕt, we might ex-
pect to find Latriset : bet tet &c. none of these
occurs. If -ęt, Latriset : stet?. The extent of the
poem is not quite great enough to furnish ma-
terial sufficient to decide these points from with-
in

[illegible] Psalter [illegible] Genesis (Bartsch, Germ. Lit. Denkm. II, 29.) composed in the latter half of the 13th. century (Gould, Gen. I 141). 9080 lines.

hete indefs.	: getete < tuon	7, 7
hête acc. sg.	: hete indefs	10, 29
hete	: gehête dat. sg.	40, 29
hete	: stete < stat, dat. sg.	65, 15
tete < tuon, indic?	: hete indic?, indefs	72, 35
hete indefs.	: getete < tuon	83, 29
tete < tuon	: hete indefs.	88, 1
gehête dat. sg.	: hete indic?	92, 4
tete < tuon	: hete	106, 13
stete < stat acc. pl.	: hete	124, 25
tete < tuon	: hete indefs.	102, 17
hete	: stete < stat, dat. sg.	215, 1
hete indic.?	: tete < tuon, indic?	214, 27
[illegible]	: [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

taeten subj. indek : taeten clause, subj. 240, 27

In Mael and Braflor *bete tete stete bele ge-bete* are so associated with each other that there is no attempt to avoid any particular combination that is noticable. This apparently indicates that they all had *ë* in Intant, unless there is impurity of rime in a number of instances. These observations have been made after examination of the following.

bete : *tete* 3 9. *tete* : *stete* 77, 31. *tete* : *bete* 81, 3; *tete* : *stete* 89, 27; *tete bete* 95, 39; *bete* : *tete* [illegible]

[illegible] 51, 5; *gebet* : *tet* 07, 20; *gebet* : *tet* 92, 23; [illegible]

bete : *stete* 6, 7; *tete* : *stete* 77, 31; *tete* : *stete* 89, 27 *bete* : *stete* 191, 5;

Accordingly, we find *tete* : *bete* four times, *tete* : *stete* three times, *tet* : *gebet* five times, *tet* : *Wakunet* one, *tet* : *Gakunnet* nine, *stete bete* three times, *stete* : *tete* three times.

Wernher von Niederrhein. His dialect is a mixture of North and South Middle Franconian. The date of his poems is perhaps the latter part of the 12th century, 1175–1200 (Goed. Grundr. I, 458). Ed. K. Köhn Berlin 1891. There are five poems:- Veronica, 660 lines; Vespasianus, 278 lines; Von der Gerburt 424 lines. Christliche Lehre, 222 lines; Die Vier Seriven, 690 lines.

The preterit of haben does not occur in rime. The poems are so short, that it is perhaps useless to attempt to arrive at the form of the stem of haben used by the poet outside of rime-position. The Ms. is of the 13th century, probably from the latter part of the 13th century (Köhn, p. VII). The following facilities in rime-position are observed:- bede : dede I, 13; gidede : bede I, 149; diden : braten 33; dadin : râtin 401; datten : satten I, 525; bede : gidede I, 591; gisêt : gimêt I, 653. bedin : tredin II, 203; versmêt : sêt III, 173; spêde : nawaldêde III, 323; bedin : tredin IV, 183; dêdin :

zvollestede V, 73 ; gnâdin : dâdin V, 377 · râde · sâde V, 411 ; dîde : gewîde V, 563 . for Middle Germ. d instead of t see Paul, 42.

Köhn's text is a reconstruction. The Ms. has a form of the preterit of haben with dd ; for this I have noted no facilities and it is possible that the poet employed it.

[illegible] South Rhine Franconian end of the 12th century. ed. F. Vogt, Halle, 1880. 210 lines.

The preterit of haben does not appear in the rime. It was probably avoided for other reasons than for considerations of rime, since the utmost freedom has been noticed. Of this production [illegible] for treatment here it is doubtful whether it would have [illegible] since it is preserved only in a revision of the

Eraclius by otte a Bavarian Franconian Gest. Vogt [illegible] ed. H. Graef Ges. 80 (1883).

Beginning of the 13th century (Graef, Eracl. 1)

hable subj., indefs : drable 1347.

The language of Eraclius is characterized as hüfisch ?
with numerous Middle German elements.

Liet von Troye, by Herbort von Fritzlar, 1200-1210
Gerd. Gru. 1,87, The home of the poet was Hessen; his
language is Middle German with traces of Low
German (Gerd, Gru, 1,87). ed. G.K. Frommann
Qued. and Leipzig 1837.
The following portions of the poem have been examined:-
M/ to 3000, 8000 to 11000, 16445 to 18445.

hâte : râte, rât dat. sg.		57
schrâte dat sg	hâte	1084
hâte indefs	râte, rât, dat. sg.	5743
zindâte dat. sg. : hâte indefs		733

See Heinhold Mhd Gram. §452.

hette [illegible] indefs.	: unstête adj.	113
gerête [2] nom. sg.	: hête : Ms hette	2287
hette ?	: gerête acc. sg.	2405
bête < biten, subj	: hête indefs.	2771
hête indefs.	: stête adj.	2945
hête indefs.	: stête, nom. acc. sg.	2907
stête adj.	: hête	8085
hête indic.?	: stête adj.	8145
hête indic.? indefs.	: stête adj	8233
getête < tuon, subj	: hête	8909
ungerête acc. sg.	: hête	9151
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
bête < biten, subj.	: hête	10096
hête	: ungerête nom. sg.	10263
hête	: stête adj.	10329
hête indefs	: gerete acc. sg.	16608
getete? < tuon	: hete indic ?	16846
stête adj.	: hete indefs.	16898
Crête dat. sg	: hête	17574

Su Frommann, note on 113.

[2] Middle German ê for æ. See Paul Mhd Gram. § 99.

hête	:	tête ? < tuom, indic ?	[illegible]
hête	:	Crête dat. sg.	7750
ungerête nom sg.	:	hête indefs.	[illegible]
þrête nom. pl.	:	hête indefs.	[illegible]
hête	:	ungerête nom sg	17930
tete ? < tuom, indic ?	:	hete indefs.	8540
tête < tuom, subj.	:	hête indic ?	18153
hêten indefs.	:	têten < tuom, subj.	[illegible]
[illegible]	:	hête subj. indefs.	9294
ungerête acc. sg	:	hête 1/pr. sg. subj. indefs	7452
tête < tuom subj.		hête subj	9888
sþête adv.	:	hête subj. indefs	10803
hête subj.	:	tête < tuom subj.	10877
tête < tuom, subj.	:	hête subj. indefs.	[illegible]
hête subj. indefs.	:	tête < tuom subj.	16698
hête subj.	:	tête < tuom subj.	17488.
hête subj.		ungerête nom sg.	18250

hêten subj., indic. : stêten adj. 17764

[illegible] is of [illegible] cc :-

tete : gebête 1015-, tete : bête 2859, bête : tête 8033, tete : bête 16558, bête : tete indic? 17896 tête : bête 17680.

tête subj. : spête [illegible] ; prête : reste subj. 8349, unstête adj. tête subj. 8054 tête subj. : stête adj. 9692, tête subj. : bête subj. <bêten 10947, tâten 1779, tâte 2790, gerâten : tâten 10795, 17308, verrâten : tâten 17338.

The above are the examples found of the preterit of beon in rime, from which it is learned that tête subj. occurs three times, tête indic. or subj. twice, tête indic. four times, tête indic. or subj. once. Hence, as a rule, tête is subj., and tête is indic. It would seem, therefore, that among the instances of the preterit of beon given above we have hête : tête in the following cases :- 8909, 16158, 16810, 9294, 9885, 10877, 10929, 16698, 17488,

The following are doubtful because of the uncertainty of the mood of tête : 17078, 18140, 9294, whereas accord. ding to the modal test we have getête : hête 10846. -hête : tête was not employed at all in the first part of the poem, but towards the end became very frequent. hâte only appears ll. 1-3000. hête is the regular indic. and subj. form, though the subj. makes its first appearance 9294.

The Ms is the Heidelberger, dated 1333.

A discussion of ê for ei in Liet xxx Eg. will have to be reserved for the Einleitung, as not suitable to material shown will have to be made on the reasons given relative to ê. The circumflex (^) has been supplied by me, having been omitted by Bormann.

Heinrich und Kunegunde by Ebernand von Erfurt, a Thuringian, c1216. ed. R. Bechstein, Quedlinburg 1860. 4752 lines

gewête neun.	: hête	3573
hâte fem. nom. dat. sg.	: hâte indef.	887
râte < rât, dat. sg.	: hâte indef.	1019.
hâte indic.?	: drâte adv.	1181
hâte fem. nom. ~~dat.~~ gen. sg.	: hâte	2035
hâten indef.	: tâten < tuon	69
[illegible] < tuon	: hâten indic.? indef.	1077
hâten indef.	: tâten < tuon	2423
hêten (r)indic.?	: wêten (< ant-sceiden)	1861
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
hêten indic.?	: rêten < rât, dat. pl.	3617
Subj.: hête subj.	[illegible]	[illegible]
tête < tuon, subj.	: hête subj. indef.	1511
nête subj.	: wête < wæjen,	1507

Ms has hæthe, not see Bechtel's note on the passage

Sêtet 2. pers. pl., subj. : bewêtet pret.-part. 3317

Sêten subj. indefs. : sêten dat. pl. zu sât 705

Sêten 1 pers. pl., subj. : stêten adj. 2363

Relative to the Middle German ê for Umlaut-form of â see Weinhold, Mhd Gram., § 93.
Paul, Mhd. Gram. § 99.

Heinrich von Morungen, a Thuringian, [illegible]

in documents 1213-1222 MF xviii c 1000 lines

The preterit of haben does not appear in rime in F or M.

Die Erlösung by a Hessian poet. perhaps c 1250

(ed Bartsch, ZfD vii before 1290 Vogt, Grm. ii 304) ed K. Bartsch

Quedl. und Leipzig 1858. 6593 lines

hatte indefs. (Ms has hat): latte nom. sg. 435

legatte < legaten" : hatte indefs. 7-7

hatte indefs. : legatte < legaten 343-

legatte : hatte indefs. 1531

leindelbette acc. sg. : hette indefs. 2848

hette indic? indefs. : leindelbette acc. sg. 2737

leindelbette dat. sg. : hette indic? indefs. 3408

hêde indic? : gerêde (= gerate, acc.)[2] 4534

-tråten (Ms has traden) : -beten indefs. —

per Bartsch, note: legatte von legaten "erreichen, ins werk setzen" in den md. dialekten besonders ripuarischen und [illegible] rein bd. lichter meiden es hier noch 343, 1530.

[2] 7534 wo indicativisch gesagt hête: gerâte geschrieben werden darf (Bartsch's note.) Bartsch

	wâden gen. sg.	: hâden	3130.
subj:-	stête adj.	: hête subj. indef.	643.

The rime in Erlösung is said to be exact (see Burkert, § VII).

Das Leben der heiligen Elisabeth = the writer of Erlösung, after 1297 (see Vogt, Gru., I, 304 and Rieger, Lit. Ver. 90. pp. 40 059). ed. M. Rieger, Lit. Ver. 90 (1868) 8372

begatte < begaten	: hatte indef.	2491
enhatte indef.	: begatte	6945

hette dat sg.	[illegible]	330
hette dat. sg.	: hette	1637
hette dat. sg.	: hette indef.	1855
hette acc. pl	: hette indic? indef.	2385
hette indef.	: begette < begaten, subj.	2415
hette acc. sg.	: hette	70

hette indefs.	:	hette acc. sg.	7384
hette dat. sg.	:	hette	8147
heindelbette	.	hette	5279
nette	.	hette dat. sg.	8883

rãde < rât, dat. sg.	.	hãde	-05
gnâde acc.	:	hâde	1578
gnâde gen. sg.	:	hade	747
gnâde acc. sg.		hade	-721
gnâde gen. sg.	.	hade	2875
gnâde dat. sg.	:	hade indefs	-817
gnâde dat. sg		hâde indefs.	-181
gnâde acc. sg.		hâde	-317
hâde		râde < rât, dat. sg	-733
gnâde dat. sg.	.	hâde	-005
gnâde dat. or gen. sg.	:	hâde indefs.	5.55
gnâde gen. sg.	:	hade	5187
hâde indefs	:	gnâde dat. sg.	5330
gnâde dat. sg.	:	hâde 1 pers. sg. indefs.	5785
hade	:	gnâde acc. sg	6359

hâde	: gnâde dat. sg.	6424
nâde dat. sg.	: hâde indep.	6633
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde	69[illegible]
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde	[illegible]
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde indep.	[illegible]
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde	7360
râde < rât, dat. sg.	: hâde indep.	7653
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde	7898
gnâde acc. sg.	: hâde indep.	8[illegible]00
gnâde acc. sg.	: hâde indep.	8093
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde	8363
gnâde gen. sg.	: hâde indep.	8381
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde indep.	8417
hâde indep.	: gnâde dat. sg.	8768
hâde	gnâde acc. sg.	8871
[illegible]nnrâde dat. sg.	: hâde	9037
gnâde gen. sg.	: hâde	9079
[illegible]ndgâte dat. sg.	: hâte	9099
hâde [illegible]	: hâde	9300
gnâde gen. sg.	: hâde.	9405

hnâde	: gnâde dat. sg	[illegible]
hâde	: gnâde dat. sg	9363
gnâde gen. sg.	: hâde	2077
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde indep.	10109
gnâde dat. sg.	: hâde	1174
hetten	: begetten	5118
hâden	: gehâden pref part.	4991
Sub hegetté < begaten, subj.	: hette subj., indep	3717
hegetté < begaten, subj.	: hette subj; indep	10114
hette subj; indep	: hegetté < begaten, subj	9419
dêde < tuon,	: hêde (N) 1/pers sg; subj; indep	57
gerêde acc. sg	: hêde subj?	6963
rêde < rât, acc. pl	: hêde subj.	1383
dêde < tuon subj	: hêde subj; indep	1779
gedêde < tuon, subj:	: hêde subj; indep	5761
hêde subj., indep.	: gewêde acc.	2549

hîde subj. : stêde adj. 3245

stîde fem. nom. dat. sg : hîde subj. indef. 4001

stîde, noun, dat. sg : hîde subj? 4049

husgerîde dat. sg : hîde subj? 5371

hîde subj? : wîde < wât, acc. pl 6119

wîde < wât, dat. sg : hîde subj? 6317

wîde < wât, gen. sg. n. pl : hîde subj. 6787

gerîde dat. sg : hîde subj. 8115

ingerîde : hîde subj., indef. 8993

stêde adj. : hîde subj., indef. 9343

stîde adv. : hîde subj., indef. 9877

betten dat. pl. : hetten subj. 3551

begetten < begaten, subj : hetten, subj. indef. 5055

Erlösung and Elisabeth are said to have been written by the same poet. Bartsch has attempted to show that Erlösung is to be dated not later than 1200 (p. VII), but that is perhaps too early since Elisabeth is just about 1300 (see Vogt, Gru. II, 304

and Godd. Exc. I, 203) These poems are sufficient in extent (Erlösung 6593 lines, Elisabeth 10534) and afford abundant material for comparison, showing a slight change in usage relative to the frequency of haben in rime.

Indicative forms: hatte occurs four times in Erlösung and has the highest percentage, hette 3 times (2737, 2898, 3468), hâte once (4534); pl: hâtun (hâten?, once (447); hâten once (3130).

In Elisabeth hatte is almost excluded occurring only twice (491, 6945); hette still holds the 2nd place, occurring 10 times (805, 1637, 1855, 2385 2415 7109, 7369, 8147, 8279, 8883) distributed evenly through the poem except in the decided gap 2915 - 7119. hâte which does not occur in the singular in Erlösung has the highest percentage in Elisabeth, occurring 40 times, showing a slight increase in frequency towards the end: between lines 1 and 2000, there

are 3, Sutmann 9 and 10000 there are 7.

[illegible] Hütte occurs [illegible] 17 times

in Erlösung and Luther once (8215)

The subjunctive is used once in Erlösung

hüte (hüde?) 043. In Elisabeth hüde is perhaps

employed perhaps 17 times in regular distribution

. Hütte 3 times (3717, 0009, 9119) holding

its [illegible] place in subj usage as in the rule

in Elisabeth and Erlösung.

The only form of the subj. pl. is Lutten

found twice in Elisabeth (3551, 3055).

A careful study might necessitate a change

in the statistics given. Compare râde ~ rât

dat. sg : hâde Elis. 1403, stède adv. : hüde

subj. Elis. 9877, wède ~ wât dat. sg. : hüde

subj. Elis 0317 and some others. It might

be possible for example to show that hède or

hüte should be written in 1403 and hâde

9877, 0317 etc if all the material needed for

discussion were at hand

It is fairly certain that the poet of Erlösung did not use hede. The dat. sg. of the noun stat is used 20 times in rime in Erlösung. In 13 of these, stat is the form, in 9 of them stede: stede : rede acc. sg 4720, widerrede : stede 5272, rede : stede adj. 5484, rede nom. sg : stede 5696, rede dat. sg : stede 2876, stede : rede acc. pl. 3042, rede acc. : stede 3380, rede dat. sg : stede 3732, rede acc. sg : stede 4496. From the fact that stede is joined only with rede, shows that the poet employed stede, not stëde, hence there was abundant opportunity for hede, and had the poet been accustomed to use hede, we might certainly expect to find a few instances of hede : stede. It does not often occur that stete or stede can be clearly shown in a production that has the spirit of Hahn in rime in abundance or in variety of forms. A number of such cases would indicate that hete in hede was not generally looked upon with favor by Middle High German.

The author of Erlösung and Elisabeth can hardly have made use of Leit. There were abundant facilities. In Erlösung, a number have been noted, among which are the following:- Elisabêt : stêt 2401, Elisabêt : gêt 2444, kazerêt : Elisabêt 2883 Heinrîch : stêt 3352-3353.

In Wartburger Krieg, composed partly in Thuringia and partly in Rhine Frankish territory, according to Simrock, § 322. Simrock dated it between 1210 and 1287, the greater part between 1210 and 1250. On the contrary, Goedeke, Grundr. I. 214, says "the date is about the end of the 13th century." ed. K. Simrock, Stuttgart, 1858.

haste indefs. : staete fem. nom. acc. sg. II, 138, 7

Few facilities were found in rime for the Dritte of haben:- taete : spraete II, 29, 7; stete : tete II, 47, 7; stete : taete II, 151, 7; staete : taete II, 151, 3; waete : daete II, 146, 3.

[1] "Nach Albrechts Tode". Simrock treats section of Wartb. Krieg which contains haste : staete II, 138, 7 between 1245 and 1250, & gives Thuringia as place of composition.

Vater Unser ... Heinzelin von Constanz ... in Rhenish-Swabian dialect, between 1252 and 1255.
ed. C. F. Lisch, Quedlinburg 1839 (Bib. d. d. nat. Lit. Abth. 1, V. 19. : 1889 lines.

stête adv. : hête indic? indep. 1987

subj. hête < tuon, subj (hête?) : hete subj, indep. (hête?) 1894
(?) hête subj? (Mod. hette) : stête adj 2633
hête subj, indep. : ersmête subj.

(?) heten subj, indep. : stêten adj. 1936.

There is an abundance of impact rime in Vater Unser (see Lisch, p. 17), but it seems notable also ê : ê that in all the examples of heten, the stem-vowel should be ê. Thus ê
It may be shown that in 1894 given above hête should be written, and consequently hête. This is confirmed after a review of all the instances of hê

Preterit of tuon in rime in Vater Unser:-

gebet : tet 104, 147, gebet : tet : stet 420

bete : rete 500 [illegible] : leb 717 bete tete

4736 ; :- versbeten : teten (tîten ?) indic ?

315; subj. :- stêten adj : missetête subj 2318,

stête : tête 3830, stête adj. : tête 4713,

From the above it will be seen that tête

is the subj. form and tete, the indic.

In the edition of Vater Unser Lesch made no

attempt to indicate the length of the stem-vowel

of bite in 1894, 1936, 2633

There are numerous rime facilities for lêt since

gêt and stêt occur frequently. Other facilities

have been noted :- versmâte : râte (â or ê ?) 1868

, luâten tâten 2438, gebeten : treten 2451,

ungebeten : treten 3213 râte : drâte 3403 stête

: missetête rime 3898,

Der Wiener Meervart by Freudenleere, a Middle German, between 1254 and 1283. ed. W. Lambel Leipzig, 1872.

Welle sat. sg. : Welle subj. indef 607.

[illegible] MSS. of which there are three Thuringian versions: S^1, c1280, 1000 lines; F, c1280, 350 lines; D^2, c1295, ed. G. Holz, Leipzig, 1893.

The present habun does not occur in rime in any of these versions, and no facilities whatever were found in rime-position.

Alexander by Ulrich von Eschenbach, classed as Middle German by Vogt, Gru. II, 303, and as Bavarian by Goed, Gru. I. 256. The date of composition is 1270–1287[1]. ed. W. Toischer. Tübingen 1888 (Lit. Ver. 183) 28000 lines, of which the following have been examined:- 1 to 4000, 14000 to 18000, 24000 to 28000.

[1] See Wiener Sb. 97, p 407

tët < tuon	: tët indef	1737
tet indef	: tet < tuon	1823
het indef	: bit dat. sg = bitte, gibot	14873
het	: tet < tuon	17619
het indef	: tet < tuon	17745
tet < tuon	: het indef	17819
het (het ?)	: stet < stat, dat. sg.	24263
tet < tuon indic?	: het indic ?	24335
tet < tuon	: het indef.	24093
het indef. indic?	: tet < tuon, indic ?	25829
tet < tuon	: het	26099
tet < tuon	: het indef.	26137
getet < tuon indic ?	: het indef	26441
bit dat. sg bitte	: het indic ?	26545
het indef	: tet < tuon, indic ?	26885
het indef	: tet < tuon	27659

stete indic ?	: stete < stat, acc. pl	16881
stete indic ? indef.	: stete < stat, acc. pl.	24315
stete	: stete < stat dat. sg	25733

[illegible] : hete / pers. sg. [illegible]

hêt indefs. : anstêt < anstên)
hêt indefs. : stêt < stên)

hâte indefs. : drâte adv.
[illegible] : âte < dât 1st sg.

[illegible] : hete

profhâten dat. pl. : hêten 27699

[illegible] : hâten indefs. 17715
gerâten pers. part. : hâten
[illegible] : herâten pers. part. 26215

haete < tuon subj. : haete / pers. sg. subj. indefs. 1353
haete < tuon subj. : haete subj. indefs. 3709
haete subj. indefs. [illegible] 17507
haete < tuon subj. : [illegible]
[illegible] : [illegible] 21241

taete < tuon, subj. : taete subj. indic. 25807

taete < tuon subj. : taete subj. indic. 25869

taete < tuon subj. : taete subj.? 26005

tet < tuon : tet subj. 26901.

It is interesting to note that the preterit of tuon is so often associated with that of hebben in dependence. Otherwise than with best the preterit of hebben [illegible]

gebiet : tet < ~~tet~~ subj. 997, biet : tet 1109, tet : biet 1733, gebiet : tet 2781, biete : tete subj. 15083, tet : gebiet 16189, biete : tete 15369, stet < stat, det 4y : tet 17858, gebiet : tet 27705, 27895.

taete subj. : staete adj. 5:3, staete adj. : taete subj. 16355, unstaete noun, nom 4y. : taete 27991

taete is subj. twice, indic. once, tet indic. 4 times, subj. twice tete [illegible] subj. not [illegible]

There is therefore no great distinction — distinction between the the indic. and subj. by using different

forms. tet is usually indic., taete usually subj.
The dat. sg and the plural of stat in the form (:) stete
occur as follows:- hete : stete acc pl 16881, 24315
: stete dat. sg 25703 , : stet dat. sg 24263, stet : tet
26397 : stat as dat sg occurs :- 1737, 2605, 3195,
16457, 17111, 17873, 24499, 24597, 25603, 26013, 26143,
26199, 26311, 26343, 264[illegible] 26501, 27877.
[illegible] is found [illegible]
with heete, once with tet, but not once with
bïete, gebïete or with rimes in -ïete which are
unquestionable this would apparently indicate
stete for Alexander.
As to the quality of the stem vowel in tete
- tuon :- tete : gebïete is found 9 times
tet : stet once (7855). Hence tete and tïete, or
tete with an intermediate stem-vowel may be
accepted, or else tïete only, considering tet :
stet 7855 an instance of impure rime. The purity
or impurity of rime in Alexander has not been
studied in connection with this work, and no

decision will be ventured at present. Perhaps the safest course to pursue until the entire poem can be carefully examined is to regard the stem-vowel in *liete : tete* as *ë* and in *liete tete* as *ë*.

In forming a tabular statement of the usage of the forms of *haben* in Alexander, the last part of the poem will be seen to differ from the beginning :-

Indic. sg.

	hët	hëte	hete	hët	hâte
11, to 11000	2				
11000 to 18000	4		1		
24000 to 28000	9	1	2	2	2

Indic. pl.

	hâten	hëten
1 to 11000		
11000 to 18000	1	
24000 to 28000	2	1

	-ete	-et
1 to 11000	2	
11000 to 18000	3	
24000 to 28000	4	1

Marienlegende by Heinrich Klausner from the neighborhood of Görlitz in colonized Middle German territory, between 1275 and 1300 (in Bartsch pp. X, XII–XIII). ed. K. Bartsch Kit Ver. 53 (1880). 1364 lines

There are no occurrences of the pretonic of *suchen* in rime-position in Marienlegende A few facilities noted are:

rimes in *-eten* : 40, 646, 658, 1059, *mete* : *suete*, *gebeten* : *treten*, *gebeten* : *setin*, *mete* : *sete*)

rimes in *-âte* : 57, 756

tête : *stête* 110, *gebet* : *tet* 446, *planêten* : *têten* 5741.

Leiche, Sprüche and Lieder by Heinrich von Meissen from Meissen in Middle German colonized territory, between 1280 and 1315. ed. L. Ettmüller, Quedlinburg 1843. (Bib. d. d. Nat Lit, 1 abth., v. 16).
The text of H. v. Meissens poetry, as edited by Ettmüller is about 9000 lines.

The poet of Lucken (and of tuon also) does not rime in [illegible].

Five facilities were assumed for lâte hât hât laete. Since the preterit of tuon and slehen slât do not appear in rime-position there is unquestionably no facility for âeté).
The rime-facilities noted are:-

gêt : vlêt III, 32, 1 ; stêt : verstêt 156, 13 ; jêt : spêt : îtherjêt : genêt 156, 13 ; planêten : aretêten . tabulêten 366, 6 ;

unsfâte : râte II, 2, 1 ; sfâte : râte 172, 9 ; unversâte : sâte : îsfâte 382, 6 ; berâten : baten 98, 12 ;

staete : raete 75, 3 ; staete : taete . raete 94, 6 ;

naete : versnaete : vaete 125, 3 ; staete : vaete : naete 101, 9

waete : raete 255, 10 ; staete : graete 363, 1 ; waete : raete : taete 374, 6 ; staete : raete : baete 381, 6 waete : staete : laete 385, 1 ; geraete : staete 390, 5. Gamuret : tet 248, 2 ; Latrisette : gewette 389, 7 erbieten : genieten : rieten 373 6.

Tristan by [illegible] - Herrig, [illegible] is Älpfer Sapon with Älpfer Gemmen. Tristan was composed about 1310 (Su Bechstein pp XVII, XXVII - XXVIII) ed. R. Bechstein, Leipzig 1877.

tet < tuon	: het indic? indefp	2607
Antret	: het	4475
Antret	: het indic ?	4655
het	: stet - stat dat. sg.	6539
habete	: habete indefp.	6541.
Sut: tet < tuon	: het subj	3, 7, 5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In Heinrich von Freiburg's Tristan *tet* is joined in rime with *Antret* twice (4475, 4655), with *tet* twice (2607, 3443), and once with *stet* < *stat* dat. sg. (6529). What is the quality of the stem-vowel *e* in *tet*?

The preterit of the verb *tuon* occurs in rime otherwise than in association with *tet*, as follows:- Ondic. sg.,- *getet* indic.? : *bët* dat. sg. 3647; *bët* gen. sg.: *tet* 3751. Plural, [illegible] *tâten* 577; *kemînâten* acc. sg.: *tâten* 5709. *tet* is found only four times in rime-position, twice with *tet* and twice with *bët*. Assuming the rime to be pure (see Bechstein, p. xxv) *bët* should accepted 2607 and 3443.

Antret is found only 3 times in rime (: *tet* 4475, 4655 ; *stet* < *stat* dat. sg. [illegible] : *stet* . *stat* is found only the one time in rime. Hence the quality of *e* in *Antret* and *stet* is extremely doubtful.

If *bët* has been shown to [illegible] 3647, 3752 and consequently, *bët* 2608, 3443, it may be

that Antrĕt rimes 4475, 4655, 4627, and stĕt - stet 4655. Lusset rimes [illegible] gĕben in Visten and lasse are between 4473 and 5432 (4475*, 4627*, 4646, 4655* 5210, 5432).
The 3 examples in rime occur within an extent of 180 lines (4475-4655), and, therefore, it may be accidental that Antret is found only with hĕt and stĕt in rime.
It need not be supposed that stet has ę for stem-vowel, and that this is why stet is found only once in rime. Perhaps Heinrich von Freiberg used stat regularly for the dative singular. Compare stat, dat. sg. in rime-position 573, 1221, 3640, 3666, 4315, 5975, 6799.
It would be a mistake to regard ę in hĕt as [illegible] in any of the cases where hĕt is associated with lĕt, Antret and stĕt since no instances of ę : ê have been found except a few before r (mêr : hĕr 2483, -hĕr : mêr 2851, 3241).
An additional indication that hĕt is to be rejected

lies in the fact that liet may have had facilities. Compare stên : gên 833, gên : verstên 1223, gên : stên 5121, stên : gên 5145, erstêt : gêt 1365. gân, stân, gât and stât are much more frequent however: erstât for stât stât : stân 1385 stât : lât 2201, ersmât : berstât 5351, rat stât : wât : gât 4225, stât : gât 4533, gât : verlât 4643, Tristan : gân 5443, gestân : gân 5543, erstât : gât 6119 gât : stât 6633,

Apocopation of e of liete and tête is regarded by Bechstein p. xxvi, as rare; the traces of Upper German. liete and lebe are not specially mentioned by Bechstein, but it is presumed that "Nordfranken" includes them. ê for ae in liête subj. : têten subj. 5993 is Middle German (See Bechstein, p. xxv) The following forms of the preterit of leiden have facilities in rime position, but do not occur: for lêden compare 437, 677, 1473, 2353, 3678, 5375, 5409, 6773; for liette, 661 2911, 3083, 4903; for liet, 779, 2207, 3911, and many rimes in -eit.

Liete in Middle German.

If the study of the subject of Gudrun is resumed to-morrow a few remarks [illegible] of the forms regarding the use of the forms in the different dialects and periods will be attempted. Somewhat the same way in which the subject has been treated in Weinhold in the Alemannische Grammatik §§ 373 374, Bairische Grammatik § 321 and Mhd Grammatik § 394; and any observations which are at variance with those of Weinhold will be pointed out. For the present, it is not possible to give more than a few remarks relative to liete, and incidentally to liège etc. About 22000 lines of poetry whose composition ranges in date between 1050 and 1180 have been reviewed but the material will not now be presented in detail since careful revision is needful if anything like accuracy is to be attained, though citations of liête etc. will be required for some light on the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the early classic period may be gained thereby. Data as to mood, person and independence will for the most part be omitted.

Pre-classic Middle German.

Das Annolied Franconian about the close of the 11th. cent liete[1] 75, 20; 403, 462, 800; 340, 496, 862)., hatten 418

ingezzen liete

[1] These and the following citations are confined to nine-position.

Summa Theologia (Rhein-Francomin, 1075–1100); habitēn (11, 61).

Nabuchodonosar (Rhenish Francon., 1100–1150) habitēn 10.

Tristant by Eilhart v. Oberge, ed F. Lichtenstein Zs. f. d. A. (Alles Gedicht A, 12ent 12th cent.), habete (111–14; 111–134; V–7. VIIIb 41)

hête indep. : (hatching) VI–15.

Vorauer Sündenklage (Middle German and Francomin and Upper German c 1130 ed Wang.

hête indep.	hate	284
hête indep.	mête	896.
hêten – haten	heten	171
mête	: hête indep.	747

Kaiserchr. Alexander originally Mrh. (Francomin c 1130), ed. R. Keinzel, Halle 1884. habeten (1670, 2509, 2626, 3355, 4670; 2432, 2626, 2671, 5227, 5268, 5337, 5500, 6538, 6954); hatte 1223; hêten [illegible] 6148, 2420, 5270, 6082)

hête + tuon : hête indep. [illegible]

The above examples from Alexander are taken from the [illegible] MS. date 1170–1175). The following in the Vorauer MS. (date c 1103) were noted

hete about 875 [illegible]

vermâte : hête 609

Das Rolandslied (Rhenish Franconian 1131-1139) ed. K. Bartsch Leipzig 1874. gewâte : hâten 5757 ; lîf habeten . klugelen ...

[illegible] (Middle Rhenish Franconian ...) ed. ... Buhden, Halle, 1872. habeten . (haveten) (2811, 3117, 3777, 5047, 249, 352, 899, 971, 2826) gedâchte hâte 4883 , hette : getâte 1905 , gewête : hette 2327 , dête : hetten 2363 , gewête : hette 3128 . gezwête hêlin 1848

[illegible]

Ezzos Gesang (Alemannic, date 1075-1085, MS Vorauer cod. 163, ... hîete 303 .

gelete (dat. sg.) hête 2 pres. sg. indic. 72

Die Bücher Moses (Austrian 1075-1100, Vorauer MS)

... habeten (37-29, 55-3, 58-8, 59-21, 69-24, 77-4, 73-23, 78- , 80-14 ; 89-5, 62-23

tât. ... 23-23

gate : ...

gete ... 55-21

tate ...

Die Hochzeit (Upper German, 1100–1150) ed. Haag.

waete : haete 251, 259, haete : waete 699; seite : heite 915; 934,

hête (1) . seite (sagte) 375

Auslegung des Vaterunsers (Upper German, c 1150, ed. Haag.

habete : gasete 155.

Beschreibung des himmlischen Jerusalems (Bavarian, c 1150.)

[illegible] . haben habete 101.

A number of short poems, Middle and Upper German have been found to exhibit no instance of the preterit of haben in rime. Other poems Alemannic Upper Saxon Bavarian Eastern Central [illegible] Middle Franconian Alemannic [illegible] Vom Rechte, Dot Salomonis.

After surveying the material here given from pre-classic Middle High German, I do not think there is any indication of hete with short stem-vowel e, for hete: toute, mête, versmâte, late, gute etc. point rather toward hête. The extreme impurity of the rime, which is often little more than assonance, renders any combination quite possible, however. No effort has been made, apparently, by the poets to distinguish between the indicative

are contracted [illegible] forms [illegible] and [illegible] etc. [illegible]
etc are accepted indiscriminately as auxiliary and unstressed verbs.
Paul Mhd Gram. §181, and Weinhold Mhd. Gram. §394 maintain that
the contracted forms are preferred for the auxiliary. In Die Bücher
Moses, of 13 uncontracted forms 6 are auxiliary; of 5 contracted, 4
are auxiliary. In Die Hochzeit in 7 contracted only 2 are auxiliary.
In [illegible] of the uncontracted forms are found in most of the
monuments; exceptions are probably accidental.

Classic Middle High German.

Weinhold Mhd Gram §394 says, p. 424: "Kurzes hette hete
(aus hebte assimilirt) ist alemannisch beliebt, AGr. §385, wenn es
auch im Reim nicht sehr angewandt ward. Aber im Verse war es
metrisch bequem und Dichter wie Hartmann und Konrad Fleck, die hâte,
leete reimen, brauchen innerhalb des Verses gern hete (Lachmann zu
Iw. 602 Sommer z. Flore 171)". While agreeing entirely with Weinhold
in this particular [illegible] to point out how rare
hete in rime couplets is in Alemannic texts until 1230 [illegible]
[illegible] hete indeß der Reim zuweilen [illegible]
hêt indeß: Trôlet Die Gute Frau (Swabian? 1230-1240) 2433 Zweite Trolet
and compare Solet: Kaylet Parzival 58,29; Dôlet: Drubechet 261,1 Hrd.

Only the one example of Drôlet has been found in rime (see p 62; for Mach zuet see p. 114).

Between 1250 and 1310 hete obtains great prominence occurring 24 times, 2 indicative, 4 subjunctive, and comes second in importance after haete (75 times, 43 indic, 32 subj), and precedes hâte (14 times), hête (11 times), hatte (12 times), hette (3), haten (2), hafte (1). The examples of hete are:- het : gebet Silvester 1334, gebet : het 1784, 5055, gebete : hete 325, 1291; bete : hete indic? Herzmaere; hete : bête 3263 Troj. Krieg 3263, bête : hete 3677, 23537, 47033, gebet : het indic? 20441. (verb is independent in 23537 and 47033); bête : hete Pantaleon 357, 655; gebête : hete 1599, gebet : het indep. Martina 131,[43], bet : het 273,[54], het subj, indep. : bet 129,[109], tete < tuon subj : hete? subj? 225[33], het subj, indep : bet 284[55]; stete < stat, dat.sg. : het 1 pers. sg. 106,[16] Wolfdietrich D; tet < tuon (e?) : het Reinfr. v. Braunschweig 15177, vertet < vertuon (e?) : het 1 pers. sg., subj, indep. 1421; bête : het Peter v. Staufenberg 681. It is of interest to note that in only 3 of the instances hete seems to have the stem-vowel e.

In comparing Alemannic with Bavarian, it is at once noticeable that [illegible] more frequent in rime in Bavarian. Heinrich, Hair.

Gram. § 321 remarks correctly: Aus hebele entstehtt hete und

Between 1175 and 1225 the number of occurrences of the different [illegible] in the indicative are: hête 12, -hete 10, hâte 4, hiete 4. In the subjunctive: haete 6, hiete 5, hête 2, hete 1 hette 1. Examples of hete, are: het indep.: let < tum St. Ulrichs Leben 81, 983, 1388, : stet < stat 1146, 1360, gebiet: het indic? 1312. Tôlet: het indep. strone 1091, Lunete: hete indep 1345, hete: bête 2820, bëte: tete < tuon: hete 3086, het subj? indep.: Giwanet 5647. Machmet: het Wigalois 198" (7714 Zwierzina) See strone p. 106 and Wigalois p. 114 for the quality of e in the proper names. It is probable that hête vieles in some of the above, but this has been discussed elsewhere.

[illegible] dates to some monuments which perhaps, belong to this period. Leaving out of consideration Stricker's works (1215-1250) and Heinrich (1210-1280) very little material is to be obtained from the rest:- hete 3, hêt 1, haele 1 ! Examples of hete-

tete < *tuon* : *hete* Wolfdietrich A 244, 1ᵃ, 277, 1ᵃ, *hete* : *tete* 301, 3ᵃ. The examples in Wigamur (1210-1250) are at best extremely uncertain: *tât* (*taete* or *tet*? < *tuon* subj.) : *het*(?) subj. indep. 5799, *heten* (?) indic.? : *ruicten* 15.911.
In Strickers works the statistics are: *hâten* 37, *haeten* 2 subj. 10
Statistics for the whole period 1210-1250 are: *hâten* 38; *hête* 14, pl 9; *haete* 3, subj. sg. and pl 12, *hete* 4, subj 1, *habten* 2, *hetten* 1

Iwein 1200 and 1220 *heten* [illegible]

hete 33, pl. 1; subj. 4. *hâten* 21. *hête* 8, pl. 3.
hiete 2, subj. 5. *haete* 1, subj. 12, pl. 2. *habten* 1.
Examples of *het*: *Beonet* : *het* indep. Willehalm (Ulr. v. d. Türl.) XXX, 3 [illegible] *Serinet* : *het* LIX 27 (see p. 157 ff. for discussion of the *e* in the final syllable of these proper names). *het*(?) : *stet*(?) < *stat* dat. sg. *Der Bloze Keiser* (Herrant v. Wildonie 1259-1260) 601. *stete* (?) < *stat* dat. sg. : *hete* (?) Mireiaus (1260-1280) 2485. *hete* indep. *stete* < *stat* acc. pl. Lohengrin (1276-1290) 7144, *hete* : *bete* 441, 2304. *Latriset* : *het* indep. 4331, 4684, 4774, : *het* 4754 (see p. 168), *steten* < *stat* dat. pl. [illegible]

1275–1300 : *bete* : *bete* < *buoz* *oeuvre* 7[7], 72[20], 83[24], 88[1], 106[13], 162[17], 214[27], 239[19], : *gebëte* 10[24], 46[29], 92[4], : *stete* < *stat* 65[15], 121[25], 213[1], : *gebët* 21[17] (See § 171.).

Owing to the comparatively frequent association of *bete* and *bete* < *buoz* [illegible] I am inclined to think that *bete*, may have played a [illegible] role in Alsatian than in German.

Middle German of the classic period will have to be omitted in connection with *bete* for the present. Though it offers some interesting material

Indic.	Subj	Indic.	Subj	Indic	Subj	Indic	Subj	Indic.	Subj	Monument	Author's dialect or province	Date
		hâte		haete		hete		hête		habete		
							1		1			
sg.	10			3	0					Servatius	Swabian	c. 1155
pl.	5				2 pl. 1					Erec	"	1194–1204
					0							
										Ecstes Buchlein	"	" "
	5				7					Gregorius	"	" "
pl.	2											
										Armer Heinrich	"	" "
pl.	1											
										Zweites Buchlein	"	" "
					2							
										Iwein	"	" "
				32	30				1			
					2 pl. 1							
				pl. 6	pl. 2					Tristan	Alsatian(?)	1205–1215
											On the border of	
	8				6					Moriz von Craon	Elsass and S. with E.F.	1193–1215
				1								
										Urstende	Lower Swabia	1200–1220
								pl 1				
										Himmelfahrt der Maria	" " " "	
	12				3					Flore und Blanchefleur	Swabian or Swiss	1212–1223
pl.	15											
	34			37	64	1		1	1			1175–1225

Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.
hâte		hatte		hete)		hête		habte	
			5						
		,		1					
	4		1	5	1			1	
	2			pl	1				
						3 Sg	1		
						pl.	1		
	1		4		1				
	2		5	11		1	1		1
	1						1		
	3		3	2		1	2		

Steinbrecht	Alemannic	c 1230
Der Gute Gerhard	Upper Alem.	c 1235
Hildbolt von Schwangau	Swabian	1221-1263
Die Gute Frau	Swabian?	1233-1240
Marner	Swabian	1225-1267
Durdegger	Swiss	1237-?
Marîengrüsse	Alemannic	
Reinmar		c 1250
Gottfried von Neifen	Swabian	1234-1255(?)
Ulrich von Winterstetten		1241-1250(?)
		1233-1240

| Indic. | Subj. | Indic. | Subj. | Indic. | Subj. | Indic. | Subj. | | |

subj.		subj.				
Fable	Fable	Fable	Fable	Fable	Fable	
		1				
8		2 pl. 1				
" "		pl. 6				
2	2	2				
pl. 3						
		1				
pl. 1						

hâte	haete	hete, hête,	hiete,	hatten
			subj.	subj

Tannhäuser	Bavarian	1240-	1270?)
Friedrich v. Sonneburg	Tyrolean	1247-	1275.
Wittelsbalm		221-	269
Herrant von Wildonie	Austrian	237-	1275.
Garal von dem Blühenden Tal	Bav. or Austr.	1203-	1250
Landaroïs u. Floribel	" "	235-	1280.

Merelanz

Der Jüngling	Austrian	375	1290?
Seifried Helbling	Austrian	1283-	1299.
Ulrichs Flucht	Austrian	1215-	1300.

Nibelungenlied

Lohengrin Bavarian 1276- 1290

Mai und Beaflor Bav. Austrian 1230- 1300

Middle German.

hâte	kaete	hête subj.	habte subj.	hatte hette hêde hâde. het		
				North and South		
				Hernher vom Niederrhein.	Mid. Franc.	1175–1200.
				Salmon und Morolf.	South Rhein Franc.	1175–1200?
				Eraclius.	Hessen	1203–1204.
				Diet von Troye	Hessen.	1210.
				Heinr. v. d. Kunegunde.	Thuringian	c. 1216.
				Heinrich v. Morungen	Thuringian	1211–1221?
				Die Erlösung	Hessian	c. 250
		hatte hâte subj. 3 subj. 17 id. 2	2 10 pl. 1	40 pl	Leben der heilig. Elizabeth	after 1297.
					Thuringia c.	216.
				Wartburger Krieg	Rhine Franc.	1287?
					Thuringian	234.
				Peter Leser	Saxon	1235.
			subj. 1	Der Wiener Meerwart	Mid. German	250. 283.
						c. 1215 c.
				Hesengastes zu Worms	Thuringian	230.
					Bav. ?	1270.
			subj. 1	Alexander	Mid. Germ?	
				Tirolen Legende	Mid. Germ.	215 1300.
				Heinrich von Meissen		280 350.
		habete subj. 7		Tristan (Heinr. v. Freiy.).	Upper Saxon + Up. Germ.	c 1210.
10 7	1	8 50 5	16 1 6	13 1 40 1 2		20

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hete origin 97 : Antret 20[illegible] ; gen sg. and nom pl. rare

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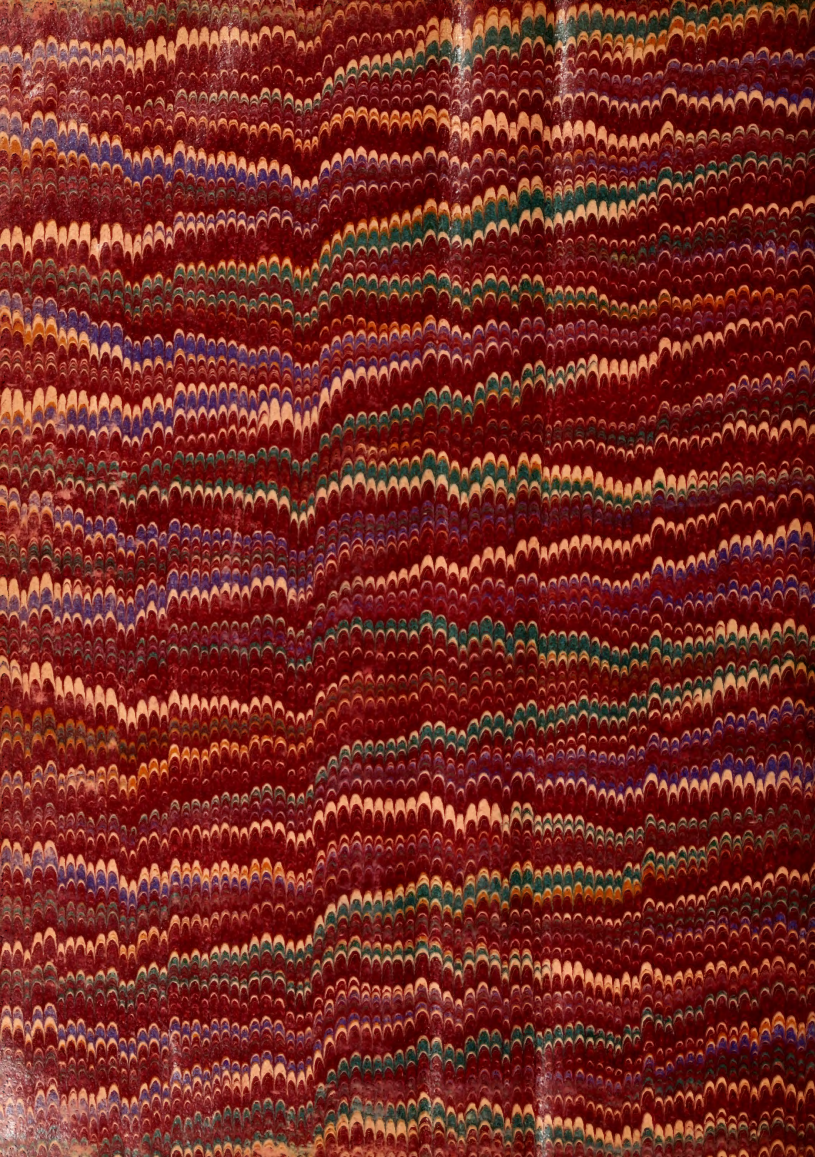
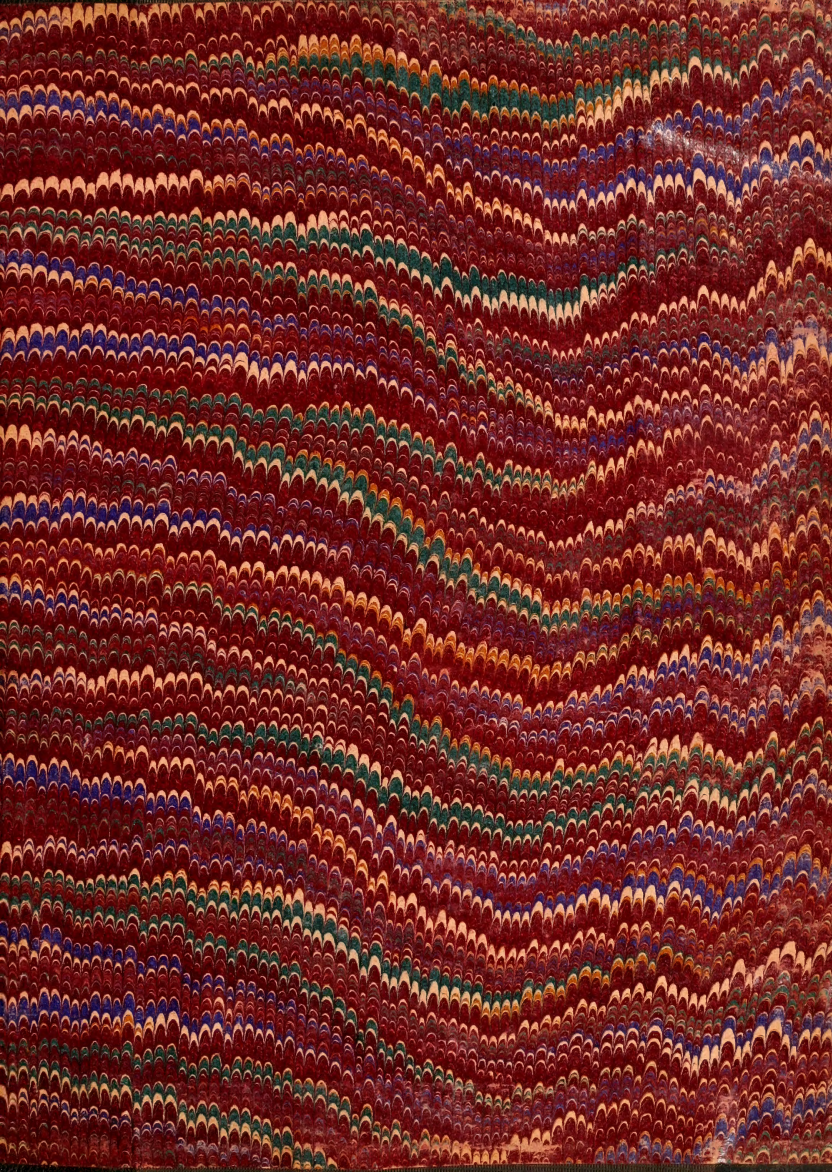
171 ; stête 118, 156, 171, stęte 145, 146) tete < turn 52, 98, 99, 47, 100, 123, 134, 140, 143, 201

the public school of my native village, I studied for four years and Dr. Robert D. White of Green[illegible] Virginia. [illegible] private school at Lillafaldaine, Virginia 1890-1891; and was a student at the University of Virginia 1891-1892, and during the summer of 1892. I was principal of the [illegible] high school, Middlesex County Virginia, 1892-1893, and instructor in German, French and [illegible] the [illegible] School, Albemarle County Virginia 1893-94. I returned to the University of Virginia session of 1894-95 as a graduate student, studying in German, French and Latin, and held a fellowship in the department of [illegible] 1894-1895.